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## SOCIALIST PARTY MAKES APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

National Emergency Committee  
Declares It Relies on Public  
to Support Claim of the New  
York Assemblymen to Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois.—An appeal to  
the American people has been issued  
by the National Emergency Committee  
of the Socialist Party in the case of  
the suspended Socialist assemblymen  
of New York. It declares that if they  
are not seated "the avenue of political  
action is closed to minorities" and  
that "there is nothing left for groups  
desiring fundamental changes except  
the advocacy of armed revolution."  
"However," continues the statement,  
"the Socialist Party will not be driven  
to the advocacy of such means. We  
are a political party. We believe in  
political methods and we expect to  
continue them, not by the grace of the  
New York Assembly, but by the support  
of the American people."

### Education Depended On

The appeal is addressed to "Ameri-  
can citizens who believe in the Declara-  
tion of Independence and the Consti-  
tution of the United States, who be-  
lieve that the statements contained in  
the declaration relating to the rights  
and liberties of citizens are true and  
the provisions in the Constitution for  
their preservation should be main-  
tained and enforced."

"The Socialist Party has always re-  
spected to peaceable and legitimate  
methods," the statement says. "They  
have always maintained that the right  
and proper, as well as the practical  
method of obtaining our ends, is  
through the education of the public  
and the winning of a majority of the  
electors to our side. In the face of  
bitter opposition, we have continued  
for 40 years to carry on our peaceable  
educational propaganda. We have  
adopted as true the statement that  
there was a legitimate means of ac-  
complishing the changes we deem  
necessary. We have believed this,  
not on account of the assurances  
and professions of the reactionary  
elements who use them as a  
means of justifying their brutalities  
against the so-called revolutionists,  
but because it is the basis  
upon which this government was  
founded, because it is the very essence  
of American democracy, and because  
the rights of free speech, free press,  
and assembly necessary for the con-  
duct of such peaceable propaganda  
and political agitation are secured to  
the American people by the Constitution  
itself."

### The New York Situation

"These five assemblymen, regularly  
elected by the citizens of their dis-  
tricts, went to Albany at the opening  
of the legislative session. They went  
there with the intention of introduc-  
ing bills and resolutions in line with  
the platform and principles for which  
they stood and which had been ap-  
proved by their constituents. It was  
their intention to speak and vote for  
such measures, and to appeal by argu-  
ment and reason to their fellow-  
members of the Assembly to pass such  
legislation in the interest of the people  
of New York."

"In case they were successful in  
convincing a majority of the Assembly  
that their measures were wise and  
beneficial, they expected to see them  
pass. If they were unsuccessful in  
convincing a majority of the members,  
they expected to go before the voters  
of the State in the next election in  
an effort to secure the election of more  
assemblymen who believe in the prin-  
ciples of the Socialist Party and are  
pledged to carry out its program."

"They expected to do this again and  
again, year after year, election after  
election, just as they have been doing  
for 20 years past, until they do secure  
the support of the majority of the citi-  
zens and elect an Assembly which  
agrees with them, and will enact the  
legislation they desire."

"This, as we understand it, is what  
democracy means. This is what  
Americanism means. This is what the  
American people as a whole and the  
citizens of New York mean when they  
speak of American methods and op-  
pose the advocacy of force and violence  
as a means of accomplishing  
social changes."

### Issue Seen as Americanism

Suspended Men Say Democracy Is  
Ended If They Are Refused Seats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
ALBANY, New York.—For the first  
time since their suspension, the five  
Socialist assemblymen came to Al-  
bany last night. Some of them visited  
the Capitol and the Assembly Chamber,  
where the examination into their fitness  
to serve the State as legislators is  
to be begun by the Assembly judi-  
ciary committee today.

Morris Hillquit, chief attorney for  
the Socialists, is also in Albany. He  
stated last night that his first step in

connection with the inquiry would be  
an argument tending to show that the  
act of the Assembly had been uncon-  
stitutional. Failing to prevail in this,  
he said, he would demand a bill of  
particulars from the Assembly in re-  
spect of each suspended assemblyman.  
A statement given out by the five  
assemblymen says that the Socialists  
well understood that it is not a matter  
of Socialism that is at stake at Al-  
bany, since the worst that could be  
done to them as individuals by the  
members of the Assembly would only  
further the cause of the political  
party they represent. They declare:  
"The issue at Albany is wholly one  
of Americanism and fundamental de-  
mocracy. The question is whether a  
small group of politicians have power  
to disfranchise 65,000 citizens in five  
Assembly districts. If they succeed in  
this, they will have established a pre-  
cedent that the New York Legisla-  
ture has ceased to function as an  
organization of representative govern-  
ment. If they establish this precedent,  
the day of political democracy, as de-  
signed by the founders of our country,  
is ended in America."

Additional attorneys designated by  
the Attorney-General last night are  
Elton R. Brown of Watertown, former  
State Senator, and Arthur E. Suther-  
land of Rochester, former State Su-  
preme Court Justice. In naming them,  
the Attorney-General said he had done  
so thinking of a possibility of the with-  
drawal of Martin W. Littleton.

Senator Walter Law Jr. introduced  
a bill last night aimed at sedition. He  
said that the bill was fashioned after  
the Sterling bill in Congress.  
Contrary to the opinion of the At-  
torney-General, Mr. Hillquit would not  
admit that there was no appeal from  
an adverse action of the Assembly. He  
said that the case furnished a precedent  
and that it was his belief that it was  
reviewable.

Assemblymen from New York City  
last night introduced resolutions none  
of which was received, although they  
will be read this morning. One of  
the resolutions sought to exclude  
the Attorney-General from the inquiry.  
Another would expunge the letter  
written by Charles E. Hughes to  
Speaker T. C. Sweet from the record,  
while a third was to the effect that  
without the five Socialist assemblymen  
sitting the Assembly was not constitu-  
tional in session.

### Socialists Are Ready

Counsel Go to Albany to Defend  
Suspended Assemblymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Counsel  
for the five suspended Socialist as-  
semblymen, led by Morris Hillquit,  
left this city yesterday, accompanied  
by a force of clerks and stenog-  
raphers, for Albany, to open tempo-  
rary headquarters in the Hotel Ten  
Eyck. So many papers and documents  
of the Socialist Party have been sub-  
poenaed by Charles D. Newton, State  
Attorney-General, that Julius Gerber,  
secretary of the New York County  
branch of the party, is reported to  
have taken about half a ton of litera-  
ture to Albany with him. Members of  
the Socialist Party consider this an  
excellent opportunity for spreading  
their propaganda.

Mr. Hillquit said in a statement is-  
sued from Albany that a vigorous ef-  
fort would be made to exclude all  
irrelevant matter from the trial and  
not to allow the one issue to be  
clouded in any way. That issue is, he  
said:  
"Whether the representatives of one  
political party have the right to out-  
law the representatives of a rival  
party upon the charge that the politi-  
cal creed of the latter is opposed to  
the best interests of the country. In  
other words, whether a political party  
in power has the constitutional right  
to impose its own views and its poli-  
cies on other parties, thus stifling  
minority opposition and perpetuating  
itself in government." It was said  
that the Socialist lawyers were count-  
ing upon the aid of the New York  
City Bar Association, which will rep-  
resent the public.

Assemblyman William C. Ames de-  
nounced the Assembly's action as a  
"desecration of the ballot box" and as  
an invitation to lawless foreigners  
and Americans to disregard its pur-  
poses, and said that he intended to  
fight for the reinstatement of the  
legally-elected Socialist assemblymen.

The Teachers Union of this city has  
adopted resolutions calling upon the  
Assembly to "right the wrong it has  
done."

The secretary of the Socialist Party  
branch in the Seventeenth Assembly  
District, whose representative, August  
Claessens, is among the suspended  
members, has reported to the police  
the ransacking of his headquarters and  
the theft of correspondence, roll books  
and other documents.

The suspended assemblymen gave  
out this statement on the eve of their  
trial:  
"We will go to Albany to conduct  
our fight for the right of representa-  
tive government in the State of New  
York, sustained and heartened by the  
great outpouring of protest from lead-  
ing citizens of all political faiths  
against the autocratic action of a little  
group of Assembly leaders in attempt-  
ing to outlaw a political party func-  
tioning under the Constitution, and to  
deprive the citizens of five assembly  
districts of representation, thus dis-  
franchising 65,000 voters."

ROME TO TOKYO FLIGHT  
ROME, Italy (Sunday).—The Rome-  
to-Tokyo air flight arranged by the  
Italian Government was started to-  
day. The first starter was a Caproni  
machine which left at noon with  
Lieutenants Abba and Garroni as  
pilots.

## SIMS CHARGES TO GET FULL HEARING

Senate Naval Affairs Committee  
Authorizes Thorough Investi-  
gation — Secretary Daniels  
Gives Version of "Instructions"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The entire conduct of the naval ad-  
ministration in the war emergency is to  
be subjected to a thorough inquiry.  
Stirred by the far-reaching character  
of the charges made by Rear Admiral  
William S. Sims in his arraignment of  
the Navy Department and its alleged  
failure to cooperate wholeheartedly in  
the war in European waters, the Sen-  
ate Naval Affairs Committee met early  
yesterday morning and authorized the  
sub-committee investigating naval  
affairs to go to the bottom of the Sims  
charges.

It was decided, however, to dispose  
of the medal controversy before pro-  
ceeding with the investigation of the  
serious indictment made by Rear Ad-  
miral Sims against the naval adminis-  
tration, and in comparison with which  
the controversy over the award of  
honors fades into insignificance.

Seldom has the capital of the Na-  
tion been stirred as it has been by  
Admiral Sims' indictment of his su-  
periors in the navy during the period  
of his command in European waters.  
There are hints of partisan motives  
of naval jealousies and personal an-  
imosities, but these insinuations are  
regarded as beside the point, and will  
not be permitted to deflect the pur-  
pose of an inquiry into charges which  
it is frankly admitted involve the  
honor of naval officers, and which, if  
permitted to stand, might reflect on  
the good faith of the government itself.

### Mr. Daniels Makes Denial

It is this last phase of the contro-  
versy that Josephus Daniels, Sec-  
retary of the Navy, himself considers the  
most serious for the moment. This  
was made clear by the letter addressed  
by him on Sunday to Carroll S. Page  
(R.), Senator from Vermont and chair-  
man of the Naval Affairs Committee.  
In this letter, Secretary Daniels takes  
the first opportunity to deny the  
charge which, he admitted, would  
have a bearing on "international rela-  
tions," namely, having intimated to  
Rear Admiral Sims that "we would as  
soon fight the British as the Germans,"  
and that at the moment when Rear  
Admiral Sims was sent to secure data  
on naval operations vital to the allied  
cause.

The Secretary of the Navy admitted  
in the same letter that he warned Rear  
Admiral Sims to "exercise discretion  
and diplomacy" in dealing with the  
British Admiralty, and reminded him  
of a speech he had made several years  
previously in the Guildhall in London,  
revealing personal friendship to Great  
Britain. Incidentally, Rear Admiral  
Sims was born in Canada.

Eliminating Secretary Daniels be-  
cause of his own denial, there were  
two others connected directly with the  
Navy Department who were in a po-  
sition to offer such advice. These were  
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Sec-  
retary of the Navy, and Rear Admiral  
William S. Benson, now retired, who  
was chief of naval operations, and  
who, subject to the direction of the  
Secretary of the Navy, was charged  
"with the operation of the fleet and  
with the preparation and readiness of  
plans for use in war."

"I have the greatest confidence in  
Admiral Benson, and believe the  
country has, too," Secretary Daniels  
commented in his statement to the  
newspapers yesterday afternoon.

"Was Rear Admiral Benson the one  
who told Admiral Sims to beware of  
the British?" Secretary Daniels was  
asked.

"Admiral Benson will speak for  
himself," was the reply.

### Rear Admiral Sims' Mission

Referring again to his conversation  
with Rear Admiral Sims before he left  
on his "confidential mission," the Sec-  
retary of the Navy said:

"This conversation was in the last  
part of March. We had broken off re-  
lations with Germany. We had not  
declared war, but it seemed imminent.  
We had begun to arm our merchant  
ships. Our Ambassador to Great  
Britain wrote to me that he thought  
the navy ought to have a man in Great  
Britain with the rank of Rear Admiral  
who would keep in close touch with the  
submarine sinkings and study naval  
conditions. It was decided to send  
Rear Admiral Sims, and he went over  
on this confidential mission. He was  
cautioned by me that we were neutral,  
and he should not do or say anything  
that might commit this country until  
the President and Congress should de-  
clare the policy of the United States."

Answering the charge that the Navy  
Department failed to cooperate with  
commanders in foreign waters and  
sought to direct operations and formu-  
late policies from Washington, Sec-  
retary Daniels asserted that these al-  
legations remained to be proved.

### Command Explained

In course of his discussion of the  
situation with the members of the  
press, the Secretary of the Navy in-  
dicated that the responsibility for the  
disposition of the United States fleet  
fell not on Rear Admiral Sims, but on  
Admiral Henry T. Mayo, who was com-  
mander-in-chief of all the United  
States naval forces.

"Rear Admiral Sims was never  
commander-in-chief," said the Sec-  
retary. "His duties were ashore. Ad-  
miral Mayo was commander-in-chief

of the fleet throughout the war. This  
included ships on this side of the At-  
lantic as well as those overseas. Of  
course, Admiral Benson, as chief of  
operations, was the ranking naval offi-  
cer in charge of operations at home  
and abroad."

From these statements two impor-  
tant facts emerge. First, there were  
two commanders abroad, Rear Admiral  
Sims, with London as his base, and  
Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, with  
Brest as his base, with equal and  
coordinate powers. Second, both of  
the officers subject to orders and poli-  
cies worked out by Admiral Benson  
and presumably transmitted by Ad-  
miral Mayo, both of whom were for  
the most part 3000 miles from the  
base of operations.

### Denial by General Wood

His Remark on Ships in Navy Not  
Correctly Reported, He Says

PORTLAND, Maine.—"I did not say  
that our navy was a 'floating death  
trap' in my speech at Boston Sun-  
day night," Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood  
said yesterday, when informed that he  
would be asked to appear before the  
House Naval Affairs Committee to  
explain his statement quoted to that  
effect.

"What I did say was that ships that  
were filled with untrained men in  
battle were floating death traps," con-  
tinued General Wood, who was here  
on a recruiting mission.

This part of the speech came in the  
section dealing with preparedness,  
and was emphasizing the point  
that great machines like great war-  
ships could not be properly handled  
by untrained men.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF GERMAN ASSEMBLY

Parliament Meets on Sunday  
With View to Passing Third  
Reading of the Councils Bill  
—Military Precautions Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday).—To-  
day for the first time in its history the  
German Parliament held a Sunday  
meeting with a view to passing the  
third reading of the Councils Bill,  
which sanctions the formation in fac-  
tories and business establishments of  
workmen's councils. The precautions  
taken to prevent disorders were  
greater than those taken on previous  
days, troops for the purpose being  
drafted into the city yesterday and  
more machine guns being placed out-  
side the Reichstag.

Crowds of the curious watched the  
deputies enter the building but the  
day passed without incident. The de-  
bate was marked by a heated exchange  
of views between the Moderate So-  
cialists who support the bill and the  
Extreme Socialists who oppose it.

Mr. Henke, leader of the extremists,  
denounced the moderates as traitors  
to Labor. "The graves of the bour-  
geoisie," he said, "are already dug. Our  
cause will triumph, not merely be-  
cause it is the better one, but because  
the old capitalist system can no  
longer hold together."

Mr. Peters, the spokesman for the  
Moderate Socialists, denounced the  
extremists so fiercely that the Presi-  
dent requested him to moderate his  
language. "You are footpads and are  
deceiving the workers," he said. "A  
dictatorship of democracy, not one of  
blusters and empty heads, is what  
we want in Germany."

### BOLIVIAN LOAN

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—The Senate yester-  
day approved a bill authorizing the  
government to conduct a loan of 70,  
000,000 bolivianos.

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## PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS OPENED

Financial Representatives of Ev-  
ery Republic in the Western  
Hemisphere Present — Ship-  
ping Board Plans Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—More than 600 persons participated  
yesterday in the opening session of the  
second Pan-American financial con-  
ference, which will continue through-  
out the week in the building of the  
Pan-American Union in Washington.  
Every republic in the western hemi-  
sphere was represented officially, and  
United States business interests sent  
their foremost men to advise with the  
delegates on the best methods of pro-  
moting a better understanding and  
close cooperation among the nations.

President Wilson, in a letter read  
to the delegates by Carter Glass,  
Secretary of the United States Treas-  
ury, who is directing the conference,  
said he rejoiced that in this period of  
reconstruction, the republics of this  
portion of the world should seek no  
selfish purpose, but should be guided  
by a desire to serve one another. He  
said that it was no small achievement  
that these republics were able to say  
to the world that the idea of conquest  
had been eliminated from their na-  
tional and international policies.

### Mr. Lansing's Welcome

On behalf of the Department of  
State, Robert Lansing, Secretary of  
State of the United States, welcomed  
the delegates with the assertion that  
as free peoples the Americas could  
render no greater service than to pre-  
serve their lofty ideals from sordid  
purposes. Helpfulness, rather than  
national selfishness, he said, was a con-  
tribution to world progress that they  
should be proud to make.

Dr. Enrique Martinez Sobral, reply-  
ing for Mexico, emphasized the im-  
portance of economic problems over  
political problems at present. For the  
Brazilian delegation, Dr. Carlos Sam-  
paio declared that a "league of the  
Americas" was needed and Dr. Luis  
Iquintero, speaking for Chile, said the  
war had promoted relationships be-  
tween the United States and South  
America which must be protected and  
made more harmonious. Cuba's pros-  
perity was attributed by Dr. Manuel  
Céspedes to the cordial relations of  
that Nation with the United States.  
Any improvement made by the confer-  
ence in the exchange of commodities  
affecting the lives of the masses of the  
people, said Dr. Domingo Salaberry,  
Minister of Finance of Argentina,  
would fully justify the conference.

### Shipping Board Plans

At the session last night the prin-  
cipal address was made by John Barton  
Payne, chairman of the United States  
Shipping Board, who said the board de-  
sired to establish an adequate service  
to the principal cities of South Amer-  
ica, but conditions had prevented the  
full realization of the desire thus far.  
However, in selling its ships to pri-  
vate owners, the board, he said, was  
stipulating that certain lines should  
be established which would give much  
better service between North and  
South America than was known before  
the war.

"Our present plans," he said, "for  
the passenger service to the east coast  
of South America are: Five steamers,  
maintaining a two-weekly service be-  
tween New York, Rio de Janeiro,  
Santos, Montevideo and Buenos  
Aires. The five vessels selected for  
this service are all former German  
steamers of 15 knots speed. They are  
being completely remodeled, and will  
be converted so as to burn fuel oil.  
Their accommodations will be first  
class in every respect, and part of

their cargo holds will be refrigerated  
in order to care for the movement of  
perishable products. The board re-  
gards the passenger service to South  
America as of paramount importance.

"Following its policy of encourag-  
ing established American steamship  
companies rather than competing with  
them, the board will place in service  
on the west coast, under the manage-  
ment of Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co.,  
two 13-knot ships, now being recondi-  
tioned. These, together with two  
others operated by the same company,  
are combination freight and passenger  
vessels built especially for this trade.  
They will call at Callao, Arica, Iqui-  
que, and Valparaiso, and will furnish  
a sailing every two weeks from New  
York. A sister ship will be added to  
these as soon as possible."

## ARTICLE X SET ASIDE FOR A TIME

Senate Conferees on Treaty Will  
Seek First to Adjust Differences  
on Lenroo Reservation on  
Voting Power in the Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia  
—The formal conciliation committee  
composed of the leaders of the various  
groups who are working for an agree-  
ment on the basis of which it will be  
possible to ratify the Treaty of Peace  
conferred for several hours yesterday,  
and for the first time took up the res-  
ervations on which the possibility of  
compromise really hinge. The crucial  
Article X was temporarily postponed,  
the conferees seeking to adjust their  
differences on the Lenroo reservation  
on the equality of voting power in the  
council and assembly of the League  
of Nations.

Owing to the silence now imposed  
on the conferees at the request of  
Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator  
from Nebraska and Administration  
spokesman, the details of the day's  
proceedings were not revealed, but  
senators who took part in it per-  
mitted it to be known that no progress  
toward an adjustment of differences  
on the "six-to-one" reservation had  
been made.

Senator Hitchcock is known to be  
as strongly opposed to the Lenroo  
reservation as he is to the Lodge  
reservation on Article X of the League  
covenant, and as determined not to  
yield as Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Sen-  
ator from Massachusetts and majority  
leader, is to hold firmly to his po-  
sition. Some progress on the less im-  
portant reservations was reported  
after the conference, but Senator  
Lodge was frankly skeptical as to the  
possibility of an ultimate agreement  
on the major reservations.

### Headway Made in Minor Affairs

"I honestly cannot say what the  
prospects are," was the Massa-  
chusetts senator's commentary on the  
situation.

"We made some headway on minor  
matters," Senator Hitchcock said.  
The formal conferees will con-  
tinue throughout this week. It was  
decided yesterday to postpone discus-  
sion on the reservation to Article X  
until an agreement had been reached  
on all the others, if this is possible.

Senator Lodge called a meeting of  
the Foreign Relations Committee for  
Wednesday to take up the resolution  
offered by William H. King (D.), Sen-  
ator from Utah, expressing it to be  
the sense of the Senate that certain  
contested parts of Thrace captured from  
Bulgaria be assigned to Thrace and  
not to Bulgaria, as was proposed by  
the Peace Conference. The same resolu-  
tion proposed that the League of  
Nations assume control of the Darda-  
nells.

Senator Hitchcock brought the dis-  
cussion of the Treaty and the League  
of Nations to the floor of the Senate  
yesterday, when he undertook to show  
once more that the country is with  
him and President Wilson in their  
fight for unqualified ratification or, at  
the outside, "interpretative reserva-  
tions."

### Results of Intercollegiate Poll

The Nebraska Senator asked per-  
mission to insert in the Record, presu-  
mably as proof of his contention, a ta-  
bulation of the results of the intercol-  
legiate poll on the Treaty and the  
League of Nations, in 418 colleges. It  
showed a total of 158,073 votes cast by  
the students and faculty members, and  
divided as follows: For unqualified  
ratification, 48,232; against ratifica-  
tion, 18,494; for the Knox proposal  
separating the Treaty and League cov-  
enant, 6449.

"In commenting on these figures I  
merely wish to say that they show the  
great preponderance of support for  
unqualified ratification or compromise  
reservations which we on this side  
advocate, over the destructive reser-  
vations proposed by Senator Lodge," said  
Senator Hitchcock.

Walter Edge (R.), Senator from New  
Jersey, interrupted to point out that  
the figures showed that 34 1/2 per cent  
of those voting favor unqualified ratifi-  
cation, while 65 1/2 per cent are for  
reservations, including the majority or  
Lodge program.  
"There are nearly two votes to one  
against unqualified ratification," said  
Senator Edge.



the responsibility for decisions binding on France, and it may be some time before the new Ministry is installed and in a position to appoint a successor to him.

Meanwhile the decision of the Supreme Allied Council to permit a resumption of trade with the people of Russia, as represented at any rate by the great Russian cooperative movement, is the chief subject of discussion here.

#### The Work of Mr. Lloyd George

As The Times remarks, there appears to be a general conviction, first, that the new step in the special work of Mr. Lloyd George or, at any rate, has, and always has had his backing; and secondly, that it does of necessity, despite the Paris communiqué, involve an immediate and increasing change in the Allies' attitude toward the Soviet Government. There is a general impression that the Allies cannot endeavor to trade with Russia cooperative industry while maintaining an attitude of aggressive hostility toward the Soviet Government.

The press is divided in its reception of the news, the attitude varying from the whole-hearted approval of The Daily News to the scorn and anger of The Times. One experienced informant of The Christian Science Monitor considers that this step will be followed quickly by the formal decision of the Allies to make up their minds to be at peace with Russia.

#### Resultant of Conflicting Forces

The view is expressed that the present step is the resultant of the conflicting forces in Paris, on the one side, the British Prime Minister, who has always been opposed to anything that would interfere with Russia working out her own salvation and who has even at different times been prepared to make peace with the Bolsheviks, and, on the other side, the representatives in Paris of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak and their many supporters in high places in France.

There is the disposition, whether justified or not, to regard the sudden departure of Winston Spencer Churchill and Walter Hume Long, and their army and navy staffs respectively, to Paris on Thursday, and their return the same evening, as having been undertaken in an endeavor to prevent the Peace Conference taking its latest step regarding Russia. It is said that they were not "summoned" to Paris and they arrived an hour after the decision was made. This conjecture probably results largely from the alarmist semi-official communiqué regarding the Bolshevik threat to India and Asia, which this newspaper and others received from a military quarter on Thursday and from the well-known difference of the point of view of the Prime Minister and Mr. Churchill on Russian questions, the latter having always favored an aggressive policy toward the Bolsheviks and the whole-hearted support of General Denikin and Admiral Kolchak.

#### Wireless Messages From Moscow

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—Several wireless messages have been issued from Moscow regarding the allied decision concerning trade with the Russian cooperative societies. One message reads in part: "The blockade ring has been broken by the victories of the Red Army. The army of labor has begun its campaign. To your lathes. To your machines."

Another message describes the Moscow papers as remarking that those who have hitherto regarded the Soviet power as representing merely a passing phase of the Russian Government will now appreciate that that power has become established and has accomplished a great advance toward reconstruction, which will permanently change the physiognomy of the Russian social order.

A further Moscow wireless message quotes a communication "received through wireless sources from France." This reads in part: "Practical measures for the resumption of trade with Russia have not yet been arranged. It is known, however, that it is intended to enter into relations with the Russian semesters for the export from Russia of wheat and other products. But, of course, the allied merchantmen cannot enter Russian ports without the risk of being sunk by Bolshevik shells, so long as some sort of an armistice has not been concluded. This is a point which has not yet been discussed, at any rate not publicly."

#### Decree of the Central Soviet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message announces that "in view of the Soviet power's complete victory over its enemies" the Central Soviet has decreed the abolition of capital punishment and capital sentences, which have already been passed, are to be commuted to sentences of hard labor.

#### STATE LABOR PARTY FORMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—A convention for the organization of a state Labor Party in Wyoming is to be held within the next few months, probably in March. Meanwhile, the work of organizing county labor parties, begun about four months ago, is continuing, and it is probable that before the state convention is called such a party will have been organized in each of the 21 counties of the State.

#### REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday).—One of the German technical delegates for the repatriation of the German prisoners of war has announced to the French Government that all the material necessary for the transportation of the prisoners will be furnished soon, and it is expected that the plan of repatriation will be working three days after the arrival of the material.

## COMMENT ON THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

### London Papers View Decision of Supreme Council to Open Up Trade With Country Both Favorably and Unfavorably

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Comment in the London papers views the decision of the Supreme Council to open up trade relations with Russia from various angles, some of the papers being favorable to the plan and some unfavorable. For example in its editorial comment, The Daily News says:

"This wise decision may involve 'no change of policy' in regard to the Soviet Government, but in regard to the Russian people it involves a change of policy, which, had it been accomplished earlier would have given us today a very different world."

The Labor organ, The Daily Herald, says that if the announcement sincerely means what it says, it definitely implies the raising of the blockade. "But," it continues, "the Russian policy of the allied governments has been so tortuous, and their deceptions have been so many, that it will be well to wait and see."

"The dominant fact is that the anti-Bolshevik side in the Russian civil war has collapsed," remarks The Daily Chronicle. "The best thing now, if it could be done, would be to obtain satisfactory peace with Russia. Perhaps we cannot get such a peace, but we might try, and if we cannot we must make up our minds to face the full gravity of the alternative."

#### Postponement Deplored

This newspaper urges that it is useless to prolong indefinitely a state of inconclusive hostility, "which can only result in militarizing Russia, and which will be a danger, no matter what régime secures ultimate control."

The Daily Mail says the new trade decision is a remarkable one and may have unexpected results, adding: "We believe that the Russians who would cooperate have, for the most part, been killed by Lenin."

The Morning Post and The Daily Telegraph generally comment on what they regard as a position of extreme gravity for Europe and especially for Great Britain. The former bitterly attacks Mr. Lloyd George for withdrawing support from the anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia, and says the British policy in this particular has been marked by "almost inconceivable treachery." The Daily Telegraph declares the Bolshevik aim to be "purely and simply the destruction of British power."

"There are reasons enough for calling naval and military experts into consultation in Paris," it concludes.

#### Strength of Bolshevik Army

Comment is also diversified on the subject of the Bolshevik invasion of the Near East, in an editorial dealing with what it calls the "Bolshevik menace," the Globe saying: "It is time the people should recognize the peril with which civilization is menaced. The Bolshevik Army is the strongest and most numerous in Europe. We must face the fact that Bolshevism by its very nature cannot remain confined to Russia, but must endeavor to spread over the whole civilized world. There is no occasion for panic, but an obvious need for wise and resolute statesmanship."

The Times, which ascribes the decision to reopen relations entirely to Mr. Lloyd George, attacks the Premier severely and says: "The statement that this decision leaves unchanged the attitude of the Allies toward the Bolshevik government is regarded as a palpable and insolent untruth." The Times further contends that Lenin and his colleagues will certainly seize whatever goods are consigned to cooperative societies, and expresses the opinion that "Mr. Lloyd George's regard for home politics and advanced laborites, had more to do with the decision than the sound views of national advantage and national honor."

#### Statement Called Camouflage

The Daily Chronicle, which is a firm supporter of the Premier, attacks the decision to the Supreme Council at Paris and says: "The pretense that the council is dealing only with the cooperative societies and not the Soviet Government is camouflage."

This newspaper maintains that the Allies "must make up their minds whether it is going to be peace or war with the Bolsheviks, and if not prepared for war, ought without delay to take the lead in making peace and not indulge in a miserable scramble of successive capitulations."

Definite peace is coming, says The Daily News, which adds that starvation in Europe is forcing the Allies to end hostilities.

"The truth which this deviation into sense and humanity brings home," says The Daily News, "is that force has failed, as it always does fall when employed in conflict with an idea." Dealing with the same subject, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The significance of the Bolshevik activities in Asia is probably a subject of understatement rather than of exaggeration. Bolshevik leaders have shown remarkable power in molding the ignorant population of Russia to their will by a skillful mixture of fear and falsehood. If they can extend the processes to India, they may produce a menace which ordinary terms are quite inadequate to describe. No confidence can rest in the defensive provisions of that country."

#### Negation of Hopes of World

The Westminster Gazette says: "Our authorities have themselves to blame if serious discussion is excited by the new official communication to the press about the dangers of Bolshevik expansion. What the nation most desires to know is whether the

Asiatic danger represents the natural consequences of the government's anti-Bolshevik policy in Europe or whether it stands for a spontaneous extension of Bolshevik aggression."

The same paper asks if "the new extension of war with the Bolsheviks seems likely is not a mere sequel of the British policy." "Given an end of that policy by our simple withdrawal from the European struggle," the newspaper asks, "would the Bolshevik state dream of carrying on a new war of aggression in the east?"

The newspaper says the announcement of what amounts to a new war is a negation of all hopes for the world's financial reconstruction. "If the government," it adds, "expects the nation to acquiesce readily and quietly to such frustration of every hope for the speedy betterment of the world plight they have dangerously miscalculated."

#### Need for Quick Decision

"The Allies must decide quickly what the activities against Bolshevism are to be in the next few weeks and days," says The Evening News in its comment. "There is no use to talk without action; that is not the way to deal with a situation which without a feeling of panic must be watched with some dread. The Bolsheviks want to destroy the efficiency of the League of Nations. What is the League's reply? The council's deliberations have a personal interest for Britons and are of greater significance than most of us realize at the moment. What is the Premier's policy now? The country cannot permit him to be too late."

The Star says the semi-official statement regarding Bolshevism is "very ominous." "In plain English," the newspaper declares, "the English Coalition has failed and is preparing to drag us into vast new military adventures involving an illimitable expenditure. We are paying the price of our stupidity in waging war against the Soviet Government of Russia."

The Star thinks the right policy would be to use the League of Nations. "It is necessary to keep our heads," it adds, "and take control of the madmen who are hustling and hurrying us into wars, the end of which we cannot foresee. There must be an end of the humbug. The lying hypocrisy and war propaganda must be stopped. Let us have the truth instead of a nauseous stream of propaganda lies. We are sick of atrocity mongers on both sides."

## PERSONNEL OF NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

PARIS, France (Monday).—The personnel of the new French Cabinet which has just been formed to succeed Mr. Clemenceau's Ministry, is as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister—Alexander Millerand.  
Minister of Justice—Mr. L'Hoste.  
Minister of the Interior—Jules Steeg.  
Minister of War—André Lefèvre.  
Minister of Marine—M. Landry.  
Minister of Commerce—Mr. Isaac.  
Minister of Agriculture—Henry Tardieu.  
Minister of Finance—Frederick François-Marsal.  
Minister of the Colonies—Albert Sarraut.  
Minister of the Public Works—Yves le Troquer.  
Minister of Public Instruction—André Honorat.  
Minister of Labor—Paul Jourdain.  
Minister of Hygiene and Social Welfare—Mr. Breton.

Comment on Presidential Election. PARIS, France (Sunday).—Press comment on the presidential election limits itself this morning to Paul Deschanel's qualifications for the office, without drawing comparison between him and Mr. Clemenceau, who a week ago was considered as good as elected.

Mr. Clemenceau's newspaper, the "Homme Libre," says that the enormous majority which Mr. Deschanel obtained will show the world that France intends to pursue the execution of the Treaty of Versailles and preserve the same attitude before the Allies and enemies of yesterday.

"The latter," it continues, "should not allow hope to spring up because of Mr. Deschanel's entry to the Elysée Palace. Accepted clauses of the Treaty will be applied, and the French Government will sustain the young League of Nations."

The "Humanité" thus refers to Mr. Clemenceau: "One of our most determined enemies is struck down and a feeling of relief throughout Socialist organizations will be general."

It is proposed by the "Avenir" that President Poincaré should at once represent France on the Supreme Council and continue to exercise that function when Mr. Deschanel has assumed office.

## PAPER MAKES MONEY MINUS ADVERTISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois.—The New Majority, official organ of the Labor Party of the United States, a weekly paper without advertising, reports that it closed its first year in November with a financial surplus. In July it was costing \$1000 a month more than it was bringing in.

The paper started as the organ of the Labor Party of Cook County, which includes Chicago, and was made the official paper of the Labor Party of Illinois when that party was organized. At the recent formation of the National Labor Party, the paper was made the spokesman for the national organization.

## ADMIRAL JELICOE'S PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—It is stated that Admiral Jellicoe is cancelling the remainder of his tour and returning home forthwith.

## ALLIED EXTRADITION NOTE IS PUBLISHED

### Text of Demand, Sent to Dutch Government, for the Former Emperor William II of Germany Is Given to the Public

PARIS, France (Monday).—The text of the allied note demanding the extradition of former Emperor William of Germany, which was sent to The Hague, was made public this morning. It follows:

"Paris, January 15. "In notifying, by these presents, the Netherlands Government and Queen of the text of Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, a certified copy of which is annexed, which came into force on January 10, the powers have the honor to make known, at the same time, that they have decided to put into execution without delay this article. (Article 227 publicly arraigns William II of Germany for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties, and declares that the allied and associated powers will address a request to the Netherlands Government for his surrender in order that he may be placed on trial.)

"Consequently, the powers address to the Government of the Netherlands an official demand to deliver into their hands William of Hohenzollern, former Emperor of Germany, in order that he may be judged."

"Individuals residing in Germany, against whom the allied and associated powers have brought charges, are to be delivered to them under Article 228 of the Peace Treaty, and the former Emperor, if he had remained in Germany, would have been delivered under the same conditions by the German Government."

#### List of Crimes Committed

"The Netherlands Government is conversant with the incontrovertible reasons which imperiously exact that premeditated violations of international treaties, as well as systematic disregard of the most sacred rules and rights of nations, should receive as regards every one, including the highest-placed personalities, special punishment provided by the Peace Congress. The powers briefly recall, among so many crimes, the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous and pitiless system of hostages, deportation en masse, the carrying off of young girls from the City of Lille, who were torn from their families and delivered defenseless to the worst promiscuity, the systematic devastation of entire regions without military utility, the submarine war without restriction, including inhuman abandonment of victims on the high seas, and innumerable acts against non-combatants committed by German authority in violation of the laws of war."

"The powers cannot conceive that the Government of the Netherlands can regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility of the former Emperor. "Holland would not fulfill her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations as far as her means allow in undertaking or at least not hindering, chastisement of the crimes committed."

#### Question of Responsibility

"Responsibility, at least moral, for all these acts reaches up to the supreme head who ordered them, or made abusive use of his full powers to infringe, or to allow infringement, upon the most sacred regulations of human conscience. "The powers cannot conceive that the Government of the Netherlands can regard with less reprobation than themselves the immense responsibility of the former Emperor. "Holland would not fulfill her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations as far as her means allow in undertaking or at least not hindering, chastisement of the crimes committed."

#### Special Character of Demand

"In addressing this demand to the Dutch Government, the powers believe it their duty to emphasize its special character. It is their duty to insure the execution of Article 227 without allowing themselves to be stopped by arguments, because it is not a question of a public accusation with juridical character as regards its basis, but an act of universal international policy imposed by the universal conscience, in which legal forms have been provided solely to assure to the accused such guarantees as were never before recognized in public law. The powers are convinced that Holland, which has always shown respect for the right, and love of justice, having been one of the first to claim a place in the League of Nations, will not be willing to cover by her moral authority the violation of principles essential to the solidarity of nations, all of which are equally interested in preventing the return of a similar catastrophe. "It is to the highest interest of the Dutch people not to appear to protect the principal author of this catastrophe by allowing him shelter on her territory, and also to facilitate his trial, which is claimed by the voices of millions of victims. "CLEMENCEAU."

## CONDITION OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PORTLAND, Maine.—"I have seen enough orphans, refugees, and hungry people in the last 10 days to make me realize the pitiable condition of the Armenian people," writes Maj. Parker C. Kallach, of the United States Army, in a letter to his parents here.

"We are feeding about 700,000 Armenians, including 40,000 orphans at Alexandropol. We have a well-organized establishment and run several soup kitchens in the city itself. Hundreds of little children from 2 years up come through an alleyway of barbed wire for a cup of cocoa and a piece of bread, which they eat in an enclosure and wait until every one has finished, otherwise they would repeat the operation several times. They are supposed to get a small amount of food from their friends or relatives, but it cannot be very much,

for some are nothing but skin and bone, and too weak to walk. Their clothes are pieces of filthy rags patched together and full of vermin. Major Kallach said that the Armenians are relying on America for aid, as the British are practically all gone and the people are becoming restless. "Everybody speaks Russian," he states, "but ourselves, and we use the sign language."

## RHODE ISLAND TEST SUIT PERMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Rhode Island has been granted permission by the Supreme Court to institute original proceedings in the court to test the validity of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Volstead law enforcing it. The permission was granted by Chief Justice White, without comment or without fixing a time for hearing arguments in the case.

Motions were filed by Attorney-General Rice of Rhode Island, on the responsibility of resolutions adopted by the state Legislature, authorizing him to take the necessary steps to test the validity of the amendment and of the enforcement act. The claim was that the law could not be enforced in the State without its consent, the State having rejected prohibition. Enforcement, therefore, would be a serious infringement upon the police powers and the sovereign rights of the State. It was not contended that the failure to ratify made the amendment void, but merely that it could not be enforced in Rhode Island.

Solicitor-General King, on behalf of the government, announced that he would file a motion at once asking for a dismissal of the case for lack of jurisdiction. The Supreme Court refused to grant an injunction restraining state and federal officers from enforcing constitutional prohibition in Rhode Island, which will therefore have to be as dry as other states until the case is finally disposed of, which is not expected to be before March.

The State of Ohio on Monday asked the Supreme Court to expedite consideration of appeals brought by an attorney of Cincinnati to determine the validity of the Ohio constitutional referendum amendment. It will be interesting to see whether Sinn Fein makes immediate use of its new opportunity of flouting the British Government, as represented by the Irish local government board, or whether it will wait for the elections to county councils, which take place in June and to which Sinn Fein attaches much more importance. This problem, indeed, is in the nature of a dilemma for Sinn Fein.

INTERSESSION OF STUDY. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. BERKELEY, California.—In order to meet the unusual demand upon its educational facilities, the University

## BRITISH SQUADRON SAILS FROM MALTA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—A

Reuter message states that orders were received on Friday night for numerous ships to leave Malta apparently for the Black Sea. Admiral de Robeck, who was not due to leave until January 25, was to sail on Saturday on board H. M. S. Iron Duke with the warships Scorpis, Steadfast, Somme, and Hibiscus, and every other available ship except H. M. S. Emperor of India which is in dock but which was preparing to leave on Monday and for this purpose was taking in stores and coal to her utmost capacity.

H. M. S. Marlborough, H. M. S. Benbow and several light cruisers are already at Constantinople. The message adds that the authorities are reticent but it is expected that the allied fleets in which the British will be represented by the greater part of the Mediterranean fleet will take whatever steps are necessary in view of the serious situation in south Russia.

## WINNIPEG STRIKER'S APPEAL IS REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—R. B. Russell's appeal was refused on every count yesterday by the Manitoba court of appeal. The court delivered its verdict in the case, arising, as it did, out of the sentence of Mr. Russell on December 24 to two years in the penitentiary for seditious conspiracy in connection with the Winnipeg strike, with no comment whatever, except to take each of the 13 reserved questions and state that as a ground for appeal, they were nullified.

The case against the remaining seven strike leaders will be commenced this morning with R. A. Bonnar, K.C., as chief counsel for the defense, and A. J. Andrews, K.C., as chief counsel for the Crown.

## BOLSHEVIST ATTACKS REPELLED BY LETTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday).—The Lettish Press Agency announces from Riga that the Bolsheviks have thrown large forces, including Chinese regiments, against the Lettish front, but that the Letts, repelling the onslaught, are advancing against the chief town of Livonia.

Meanwhile, it is stated that Bethonia and Livonia have decided to submit their frontier question to arbitration by representatives of the two countries and of Great Britain.

## MOTION PICTURES REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Communities desiring wholesome motion pictures can do much to get them by interesting managers in the bulletins issued by the National Motion Picture League, of which Mrs. Adele F. Woodward is president. Its reviewers pass upon all films as they are released. "The league has absolutely no connection with the box office," says Mrs. Woodward, "but simply supplies the list of approved plays. In this way there is no possibility of lowering the high standards the league strives to maintain."

## PARTICULARS OF IRISH ELECTIONS

### Final Results to Be Known Today—Sinn Fein Wins, but Has Considerable Opposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—The final results of the polling in the Irish municipal elections will not be known till Tuesday, but the Irish Proportional Representation Society has some justification for claiming that its system has achieved all the results prophesied for it. The society itself is in no sense political, and its council includes men of such diverse political views as Sir Maurice Dockrell, Unionist member for Rathmines division, County Dublin; Joseph Devlin, well-known Nationalist M. P.; and Arthur Griffith, acknowledged leader of Sinn Fein. The poll was very heavy and Sinn Fein, while winning a substantial majority of seats, will find itself opposed by a considerable mixed opposition.

In Dublin, Sinn Fein won 42 and Labor 41 seats, these two elements being likely to work together. There were also elected 14 Nationalists and nine Municipal Reformers, including several Unionists and one Official Unionist. In Ulster province, the present results give the Unionists 24 seats, and the Nationalists practically the same total, including Labor, 90; Sinn Fein, 83; Nationalists, 79; Municipal Reformers, 5; and Independents, 4. In Belfast City, 36 Unionists were returned, 13 Labor candidates, 5 Sinn Feiners, 5 Nationalists, and 1 Independent. Only one Sinn Feiner was returned in County Antrim.

Mrs. Tom Clark, whose husband was executed after the 1916 rising, was elected alderman in two wards, while other Sinn Fein women candidates returned included Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, whose husband was shot by the military during the insurrection and Mrs. Kettle, wife of Professor Kettle, who fell fighting in France. Generally speaking, the results appear to have secured adequate representation of minorities.

It will be interesting to see whether Sinn Fein makes immediate use of its new opportunity of flouting the British Government, as represented by the Irish local government board, or whether it will wait for the elections to county councils, which take place in June and to which Sinn Fein attaches much more importance. This problem, indeed, is in the nature of a dilemma for Sinn Fein.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. BERKELEY, California.—In order to meet the unusual demand upon its educational facilities, the University

## THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Barney Bernard IN HIS HONOR, ABE POTASH

"Tremendous human interest."—Alan Dale, N. Y. American.

Bijou Theatre W. 45th Street, New York

AMERICAN SINGERS OPERA CO. RUDDIGORE

PARK THEATRE, Col. Cir. Evs. 8:30 Mat. Sat. 2:30

BOOTH THEATRE W. 45th St. Evs. 8:25

Henry Miller and Blanche Bates

Happy Days

Henry Miller and Blanche Bates

Happy Days

Henry Miller and Blanche Bates

of California has inaugurated what is called "an intercession of regular study which will be held from May 19 to June 19, 1920, and which will afford instruction in 16 departments of undergraduate study by a faculty of more than 30 members. A number of seminar and research courses for graduate students will also be offered in the intercession. While this intercession period of study is entirely separate from the regular summer session, it, together with the summer session, will make it possible to obtain a single summer credit for one semester's residence and for 12 units of work.

## MINUTES MUST BE MADE PUBLIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Justice Bartow S. Weeks of the Supreme Court yesterday ruled that the minutes of the grand jury investigating charges of conspiracy against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company must be made public.

MORE MACHINERY FOR EUROPE. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A further grant of \$10,000,000 for machinery to be exported to England, France, Italy and Belgium, was announced yesterday by the War Finance Corporation.

## THEATRICAL

Sir Harry Lauder Under the Management of WILLIAM MORRIS

CLEVELAND, O. Week of Jan. 19  
PITTSBURGH, PA. Week of Jan. 26  
TORONTO, ONT. Week of Feb. 2  
BOSTON, MASS. Week of Feb. 9  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. Week of Feb. 16  
NEW YORK, N. Y. Week of Feb. 23

HENRY MILLER Presents RUTH CHATTERTON

George Scarborough's New Comedy Moonlight and Honeysuckle

Jan. 19-31—Hollis Street Theatre, Boston.  
Week of Feb. 2—Forest Theatre, Brooklyn.  
Week of Feb. 9—Broad St. Theatre, Newark.  
Week of Feb. 16—Bronx Opera House, N.Y.C.  
Week of Feb. 23—Standard Theatre, N.Y.C.

## COHAN AND HARRIS Present "THREE FACES EAST"

With VIOLET HEMING One of the most interesting mystery plays in years. Dec. 22 to Jan. 31—Tremont Theatre, Boston, Mass.

Feb. 2-4—Worcester Theatre, Worcester, Mass.  
Feb. 5-7—Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Ct.  
Feb. 8-10—Empire Theatre, Syracuse, N.Y.  
Feb. 12-14—Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, N.Y.  
Week of Feb. 16—Princess Theatre, Toronto, Can.  
Week of Feb. 23—Daytona, Fla.  
Mar. 1—Lansing, Michigan.  
Mar. 2—Jackson, Michigan.  
Mar. 3—Battle Creek, Michigan.  
Mar. 4—Kalamazoo, Michigan.  
Mar. 5 and 6—Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Louis Mann in Friendly Enemies

Second Year of International Success Jan. 18 to 31—Poll's Theatre, Washington, D.C.

Feb. 1 to 14—Tack Theatre, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Feb. 16 to 23—Colonial Theatre, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Feb. 29 to Mar. 13—Garriok Theatre, Detroit, Mich.  
Mar. 1 to Apr. 3—Jefferson Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.  
Apr. 4 to 17—Shubert Theatre, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. & Mrs. Coburn present The Better Ole with CHARLES DALTON

FALL RIVER, MASS. Jan. 30-31  
TAUNTON, MASS. Jan. 22  
CONCORD, N. H. Jan. 23  
BRATTLEBORO, VT. Jan. 24  
MANCHESTER, N. H. Jan. 27

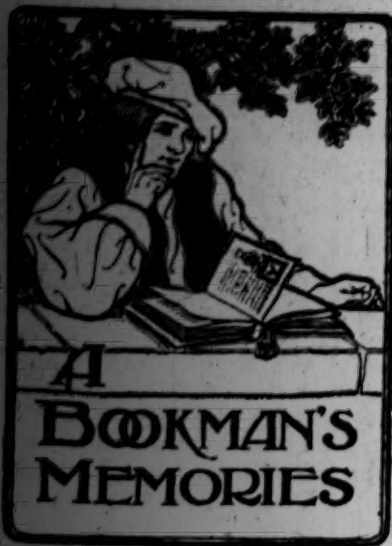
## COHAN & HARRIS Present MRS. FISKE & CO.

in "Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans." Jan. 19-26—Akron, Ohio.  
Jan. 27-29—Canton, Ohio.  
Jan. 30-31—Youngstown, Ohio.  
Jan. 26-27-28—Columbus, Ohio.  
Jan. 29-30-31—Daytona, Ohio.  
Week Feb. 3—Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Feb. 10-11—Louisville, Ky.  
Feb. 12-13-14—Indianapolis, Ind.

## COHAN & HARRIS Present "The Royal Vagabond"

Week Jan. 19—Detroit Op. House, Detroit, Mich.  
Week Jan. 26—Lucille Ave. Opera House, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Feb. 2-4—Empire Theatre, Syracuse, N.Y.  
Feb. 5-7—Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, N.Y.  
Week Feb





## Maurice Maeterlinck

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Had Maeterlinck not come to America it would have been simple to write about him, to recall, with gratitude, his literary advent in London, and my joy. Those were white days, the days when I first saw "Pelléas and Mélisande" and "The Intruder"; when I first read "The Treasure of the Humble" and "The Life of the Bee." He, himself, had not changed. Of that I had testimony at his second lecture in Carnegie Hall. He is still the quiet, aloof, self-contained man, a sage in dress clothes, watching the audience, a little surprised, a little anxious, as a thoroughbred race-horse looks when examining the crowd about him; but of that I must delay writing until the end of this article.

The vortex called, Maurice Maeterlinck has been in the vortex. The Apostle of Silence came to America to deliver a message, and lo! the Apostle of Silence has found himself in a hubbub. He himself, I am sure, is unembarrassed, unexcited; he moves on like a planet among shooting stars; but even a human planet must have quavals when it opens a morning paper, on a quiet Sunday, the streets still, Manhattan abed, and reads these headlines: "Maeterlinck Faces Suit for \$35,000. James B. Pond Contemplates Action Against Poet for Breach of Contract." and a few days later more horrible headlines: "Detectives Guard Poet. Maeterlinck Protected by Three Officers at Ritz-Carlton Lecture."

I trust that the disagreement will be amicably settled, and that the Sage will continue to deliver his message, although I am sure that he could deliver it better with the pen than with the lips. No doubt, by this time, Maurice Polydore Marie Bernard Maeterlinck has learned that America is more eager to see him, and to note how he delivers his message, than to be informed of the content of the message. That is the way of audiences, and that being so I hardly see why audiences should object to the delivery of the lectures in French, which is the basis of his dispute with Mr. Pond of the Pond Lyceum Bureau. It is a rare treat to hear such French; it was painful to listen to the Sage trying to express himself in phonetic English. It was a failure, but he emerged from it beautifully. Actors of wide experience might envy his poise and self-command. Never before has there been such an acute example of the precept about a good man struggling against adversity. Graciously upon his ears must have fallen the voice of a lady crying from the audience, "Say it in French, sir."

Perhaps when Maeterlinck has thought it all over, and has returned to the Villa les Abeilles, Avenue des Baumettes, Nice, he will write a new essay and call it "Manhattan, or How I Was Drawn into the Vortex." And perhaps of all the strange experiences he underwent in the New World the strangest was the interview with a group of New York newspapermen. It may not have been strange to him, for his meditations carry him into strange varieties of thought; but it was strange to them for New York newspapermen have been schooled to regard Maeterlinck the Mystic as a Figure of Mystery, and here was this vigorous transcendentalist, clad in a woolen lounge suit, with carpet slippers upon his feet, saying, "I love the boxing. I have boxed with Kid McCoy. He is not only a boxer, but a philosopher, too." The reporters also realized that the Sage knows what Carpentier weighs. "I have boxed with him three or four times," he said.

I was not present at the interview, but there it is all set down in cold print. I am glad I was not there. It is so much more interesting to imagine it; but it is rather difficult. I can imagine Mr. Henry Ford as an Interior Decorator with a leaning toward salmon-pink. I can even imagine Mr. William Randolph Hearst as an English Gentleman with a leaning toward chivalry, but only with a great effort can I imagine the author of "Wisdom and Destiny" and "The Intruder" as a boxer nimble on his pins, and quick on the uptake. Here is the account: "The poet threw forward his body, doubled his fists and danced about Mr. Russell for several seconds. Despite his great size he portly build the Belgian's footwork was swift. . . . his toes tapped lightly on one of Mr. Anderson's valuable bear rugs, nearly upsetting a vase of lilies. 'I love the boxing,' cried the Sage. 'I have boxed with Kid McCoy.' And Kid McCoy in turn has told the world this: 'I had the pleasure of boxing with a poet some time ago. His name is Maeterlinck. He's a good boxer and a mighty good sport. You know I didn't think much work together for good. Perhaps now that Kid McCoy has come into contact with poetry he will introduce it into the boxing arena. I hope I have got the gentleman's name right. One is apt to make mistakes in nomenclature with new reputations.'"

So disturbing has been the passage

of Maeterlinck across the Manhattan firmament that I find it difficult to recapture the equable state of mind that the name of Maeterlinck evoked in me as he sailed up New York bay with his young wife to attend the first performance of "The Blue Bird" as an opera. All this is too near and restless. I must go back to days long before "The Betrothal" and "The Blue Bird," back to the first performances of his plays at the Court Theater in Sloane Square—that home of lost and won theatrical causes. I see again in memory Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mr. Martin Harvey in "Pelléas and Mélisande"; I see play after play, so still, so moving, and it is strange now to think that we thought then that these plays, passing behind gauzes, lifting the veil, so still, so moving, were to be the prefaces to the drama of the future. Perhaps they will yet. Then came "The Treasure of the Humble" with the shock of a witty and cynical introduction by A. B. Walkley. But he did one good service. He asked point-blank—"Has Maeterlinck anything to say?"

Of course he has, it may not be new because nothing is new, but this Belgian sage has gathered up and written down in beautiful French the interior teaching and wisdom of mankind from Plotinus to Emerson, whispering the while to an obdurate world, "What we know is not interesting. The mystery of life is what makes life interesting."

We of the Anglo-Saxon world have taken to him more freely than the Latin or the Flem, and we have had the immense advantage of two sympathetic and understanding translators—Alfred Sutro and Teixeira de Mattos. One of them, Alfred Sutro, is a dramatist, and perhaps he is still asking himself if Maeterlinck's theater is not still possible, "a static theater, a theater of mood not of movement, a theater where nothing material happens and where everything immaterial is felt."

Literary success came to Maeterlinck early—perhaps too early. Popular success envelops him in 1920—perhaps too popular. With me he is a master of the Past. He calls from the Past. Some years ago when he began to write for The Daily Mail I felt that he was slipping out from his Platonic cave, and when I read his latest book, "Mountain Paths," I had a feeling that the Maeterlinck of "The Treasure of the Humble" had gone to other adventures. He has not gone over to Kid McCoy, but he now treats subjects about which there is really nothing to be said because we know everything about them—or nothing.

Yet the Maeterlinck of former days remains. I found him in the second lecture he gave at Carnegie Hall—a quiet lecture. He spoke in French. Mr. Leon Dabo stood behind him on the stage. When Maeterlinck had completed a passage to his liking he would turn to his companion with a dignified, impersonal look, as if saying, "I have expressed ourselves in our native tongue; now you will read the passage in the language understood by these good, attentive people." This Mr. Dabo did very well, so well that he was often applauded.

The Belgian Sage's platform manner is admirable. He looked just as the author of "The Treasure of the Humble" and "Wisdom and Destiny" should look. Nothing, I am sure, would ruffle him, nothing disturb him. He has poise. He delivered his message neither quietly nor riotously; he just delivered it.

Do not ask me what it was. I have no knowledge of Odio Effluvia, of the Major and Minor Memory, and I have little aptitude for investigations into the communal life of insects. Such matters do not trouble me. But they seemed to disturb a young American, a stranger, who sat by my side. Halfway through the lecture he leaned toward me and said—"This is deep stuff."

When it was all over and Maeterlinck had taken his triple call, the young American remarked, "He takes you along a strange road, and a pretty steep one."

"Yes," I answered. "But why travel out of the way? If you want to go to Boston why not go straight there? Why go via the Rocky Mountains, California, the South Pole and Florida?"

The young American looked at me curiously. "There's something in that," he said.

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

The Factory Type of Mind  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In an editorial some months ago on the threatened industrial development of Stratford-on-Avon, and again in your leading editorial on New Years Day, I have been impressed with your attitude toward the "factory type of mind" and the "slavery of the machine." The writer shared these views until the need for war-time producers brought with it the opportunity for experience as a machine operator. The machine does not enslave. The operation once mastered, the mind is set free. Never before or since have I enjoyed the feeling of mental freedom which was mine while I operated a lathe. While I turned metal, I turned ideas; and while I put in the delicate threads I found myself correlating my ideas. While material images took form out of the rough, spiritual images were born in the mind. The "factory type of mind" readily discerned in industry, but it is not so much a product of the machine as a result of putting the machines men and women ill equipped in mind to appreciate and use the freedom which the machine brings to them.

(Signed) STANLEY COPELAND  
Rochester, New York, January 4, 1920

## THE BELL ON THE RANCH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a big bell, with a loud and carrying note, which clanged forth the warning to arise and prepare for the day's work. Its proportions were in harmony with the far-spreading acres of the cattle ranch, tucked away in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Its purpose was not only to awaken the farm hands, but to summon them from the fields at noon and evening. The morning call, however, always seemed the most urgent and the least welcome, for, wherever one may be, the thought of arising may not always be alluring.

Once up and dressed and out-of-doors, there's a difference. The sun's rays are slanting over the crest of the high Sierra and there is a crisp tang in the July air, for the ranch is 5000 feet above sea-level, and the summer mornings are rarely devoid of crispness.

You hear the nicker of the horses and their impatient pawing in the stalls. You hurry, because the men who handle the work-horses must care for them and it is a before-breakfast duty to water and feed your team. By the time you have done this, and are throwing on the heavy harness, the big bell is clanging its second and last call and you put on a little more steam, for by now breakfast is an attraction.

## Hitching Up

Afterward, you lead your horses out of the barn, give them another drink, and hook them to the mowing machine.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A mower in the Sierras

which you have been elected to operate. It has been liberally oiled, carefully examined, and equipped with a freshly ground sickle the night before. If the mower takes the least bit of pride in his reputation as a good "hay hand," he strives to be the first out in the fields, the leader of the nine mowing machines which are used on the goodly acres of this cattle ranch.

The purring click of the sickle, as it glides through the bar, has a decidedly business-like sound, and when the horses pull the machine into the standing grass, straighten out their tugs, and settle down to the business of cutting hay, the grass falls into neat swaths ready for the rakes which follow a few hours after the mowers. You look behind you and see that the second man is pressing you closely; so you slap the lines over your horses' backs and speed up a bit. The air is keenly alive; myriad insects flit up from the heavy stand of grass; butterflies wing their flight away from the clack of the machines; a mother-bird shrills a frightened call as she flutters up from her nest. If it chances to be a meadow lark, she flies but a short distance, alights on a tall reed, or a near-by shock of hay, and bobs at you suspiciously. The blackbirds soar directly over your head and scold in vicious fashion. Field mice and gophers scramble from beneath the hoofs of the horses and on a rare occasion a fat porcupine is discovered rolled into a sticky ball in some open spot. He is given a wide berth.

## A Moving Background

You rein your team about the right angle turn in the block of land laid out by the head mower, and start down the next side of the square. This time you face the densely timbered slopes of the Sierra, and the dull green of the pines shows in decided contrast to the bright emerald of the uncut fields.

You breathe deeply of the mountain air and a hay-hand's work takes on something beside the grind of manual labor. You are in the great out-of-doors, and there is a satisfaction in knowing that the work you are doing is essential; that your team is willing and responsive to your words of command. When you have got to the second turning it is time to give the horses a rest.

The nine clacking mowers soon diminish the size of the original block of land to be mowed, and all but two are dispatched to another section of the field. The two remaining mowers finish up the job by dint of many turnings, much backing, and always with a careful eye on the other man's sickle bar.

Now you catch yourself listening for the clang of the big bell which gives forth its first call for dinner at 11:30, warning the hay hands to turn their horses' heads toward the ranch house. When the ding-dong finally comes ringing through the clear air it has a much more welcome sound than it did six hours earlier. It means that the day is half gone, and, besides earning another half-day's wages, you have become enthused with this back-to-the-farm slogan you had heretofore only heard about.

## The Morning's Accomplishment

While your horses swing into the long swath which leads to the barns you glance over the acres and acres of grass laid low by the morning's mowing, and contentment comes to you—for you have done your share. The afternoon—but this is of the morning only, and anyway, even if the hours do drag a bit as the sun begins the descent toward the western

rim of the Sierra, you realize that the same big bell will send its booming note down the fields and the day will have slipped away, as summer days will.

But the glory of those mornings stays with you even after you have returned to the city to resume again your humdrum duties. And your ear hearkens to the notes of innumerable bells which ring out above the din of city noises. You can detect not one which conveys to you the music of that bell on the Sierran cattle ranch.

## THE HART HOUSE THEATER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Artistic Toronto had been speculating for a long time, and earnestly, about the Hart House Theater.

The students' Union building included a theater, an underground affair, and that is about all anyone knew about it except that the whole building had been given over to the military during the war, and the theater itself had served as a useful, if inauspicious, purpose of a miniature rifle-range.

Now the day had actually arrived to open it, both in the sense of getting it ready for the production of plays, and of producing the first plays in it; and anyone who has had the slightest experience in either of these hair-raising occupations, especially in these days of certain costs and doubtful deliveries, can be trusted to realize something of the difficulty of combining the two. When this has been achieved, then gently add the problem of producing a sufficiently capable acting material from a university players' club which had lain fallow, if not lapsed altogether, during the war. Then, and only then, he can successfully operate the shoes of the director, Roy Mitchell. Apart from the anxiety of having to set a date for the opening, and keep the faith by opening upon it, the making of the Hart House Theater must have been a joyous adventure, for in Vincent Massey, the visible administrator of the Massey Trust, which had built the building, the director had a friend and philosopher who was so properly devoted to dramatic art that he was the willing provider of every technical appliance and stage equipment known to the profession, and hang the expense. When the equipment was all in running order, the rumor ran, there was not a stage effect from the specter on the Broken to a thunderstorm, which some little switch or lever would not produce for those skilled in such cunning.

## A Double Bill

The day arrived, the audience assembled, and the program revealed a double bill, Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies," and the fifteenth century "Farce of Master Pierre Patelin." The scenery, it announced, had been entrusted to two of the younger Canadian painters, A. Y. Jackson, R. C. A., and Lawren Harris, and whatever criticisms unfold, they contain nothing derogatory of the settings, which were admirable in color and design and composition, and very largely to the success of the opening.

"The Queen's Enemies" came first and the terrific dénouement was reached without audible or obvious let or hindrance, and was received with unstinted applause, that is, as soon as the rather bewildered audience realized that the lights were going up again for them to see the captains and the kings swimming round their banquet chamber.

"Pierre Patelin" was a much more difficult affair. There were three scenes in the first act and one in the second and the archaic farce bristles with difficulties for the amateur. But all things considered, the audience, or such of it as appreciated the nicer sides of such things, left the theater with a comfortable feeling that the performance gave such promise of good things to come that they could not afford to miss them if they wished to be numbered among the artistically elect!

It is perhaps, therefore, almost surprising to comment upon dramatic shortcomings on such an occasion, but since the greater part of them seemed to be the faults of university dramatics in general and not so much the vagaries of a first night, perhaps they will not come altogether amiss and will be received as kindly as they are offered.

There seems to be a tendency in all amateur dramatics of the Little Theater persuasion to demand subtleties of speech and acting before the obvious has been mastered and made their own. Voices are restrained before that quality of speech has been achieved which penetrates to the back row, even in its most subtle effects; and movements are restricted before that breadth of gesture has been mas-

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tered which, like the pure gold leaf on a picture frame, can be toned down and down without losing the fire and gleam beneath. There is a motto which might be hung over every dressing-room door: "Speak every word to the back row," and, if it were persisted in, a good many audiences would go away happier and wiser than they do. At any rate, the "A" of the actor's "ABC" would be in a fair way to be acquired.

"The Queen's Enemies" gave many examples of this inaudible subtlety. The Queen herself was the greatest exponent of it. Her asides and confidences with her familiar Achazars were nearly all inaudible, even in the front rows.

## Over-Direction of Amateurs

There can easily be too much dramatic direction of amateurs. To teach the voice its capacities and to allow the actor to interpret the part subject to the director's criticism is better than a hard and fast direction of how each speech should be made and each effect produced.

The critic found exactly the same condition at one of the big American university theaters. Six rows behind a Shakespearean play, hardly a word was audible and all the while the actors were visibly striving for the restraint and finer shades of expression which only the master can give, and the critic longed for a good Bensonian rant if only it would unloose a voice that had audibility and resonance.

It is here that university dramatics can do a tremendous amount of good if they will only see the necessity and for this reason the critic came to the conclusion that good voice production and beautiful voice example were vastly more to be desired than those magical subtleties of acting which takes a master to get over the fore-stage.

"Patelin" was not so restrained, and went more easily, principally owing to the admirable study of the old lawyer.

One other thing besides inaudibility can always be expected from the amateur, even on a first night, and that is a lack of knowledge of his lines. Jocelaume, the deluded draper, was a great sinner in this respect and the voice of the prompter was rather too insistent for the illusion.

But, there, it was a new theater and an unfinished one; it was a new play, and there had not been a rehearsal without a hammer accompaniment, and it was, finally, a first night when all sorts of things, grave and gay, can happen to amateur dramatics without putting the audience out of humor. A great revival of all the arts will surely follow Canada's sacrifices in the war, and Hart House Theater will be eagerly watched by all those interested in the dramatic side of them.

## THE BOY OF PANYER ALLEY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the ancient landmarks which have survived in London's many monuments is one that may easily evade the notice of a passer-by, or even of a sight-seer. This is the "Boy of Panyer Alley," whose quaint little figure, chiseled in stone, has marked for 230 years the highest point of the City. So at least it would appear from the inscription on the gray, weathered slab immured in the east side of Panyer Alley, a narrow passage between Newgate Street and Paternoster Row. The legend reads as follows:

When ye have sought the city round  
Yet still this is the highest ground.  
August the 27  
1688.

This allusion very likely has a double meaning. It is not disputed that the spot is actually the "summus mons" of the City, for it is within a few yards of St. Paul's itself. The site of this fane was not carelessly chosen. Ludgate Hill has a sharp incline; and from Parliament Hill, Hampstead, or the Crystal Palace, the eminence of the site is at once apparent.

But the reference to "highest

ground" almost certainly was meant to apply to the moral elevation symbolized here, as well as to the topical. Within a stone's throw of the alley are Amen Corner, Creed Lane, Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row, Sermon Lane, and Goddard Street—a concentration of pious nomenclature probably unsurpassed!

## The Boy

The rude effigy has given rise to much curious speculation. The boy sits, a mere infant, on a basket or pannier, and holds something which has been taken both for a small loaf and a bunch of grapes. Dilapidation is of course responsible for this ambiguity.

Panyer Alley, it appears, was at one time known as a place where bakers' boys used to stand with their panniers, or panyers. There are indeed "baker and basket" signs extant in other parts of London. Strange to say, it is on record that a "Panyer" Tavern was listed about the year 1430, as situated in Paternoster Row; while a reference to a panyer sign was made by a writer as early as 1598. Hence the present stone, dated 1688, may conceivably have been substituted for a former monument in the locality.

## Various Theories

A possible alternative to the "baker's boy" theory lies in the view that this panyer represents a fruit basket, and that this particular spot may once have been a halting-place between the river quays and Newgate Market, where fruit and similar produce were sold. Yet another theory that has been put forward conceives of the sign as a wheat maund stone, or basket stone, perhaps indicating the site of an ancient corn market. Such a stone is said to have been mentioned in a grant of King Alfred in 889 A. D.

Be this as it may, the tablet, as a storied link with the seventeenth century, is tinged with not a little romance. The man of affairs, as he waits for a moment in the alley for his bus, pays a visit to Farrow's Bank at the corner, or takes a cut from the old "G. P. O." in St. Martin's to the Bible Market, may be arrested by this rough-hewn relic of a bygone age. It is to be hoped that the sign will in future escape the attention of iconoclasts, and the frame which now surrounds it, owing to the good offices of the bank's chairman, should certainly suffice to secure this immunity. For the simple epigraph and sculptured form speak more eloquently than a Macaulay of other times and other customs—of the city's antiquity, and of the chain of ages.

## NORTH AND SOUTH

The Southern Review, of Asheville, North Carolina, in its initial number gives the following, under the heading "Enemy Propaganda that May Revive Secession."

"The southern farmer gets up at the alarm of a Connecticut clock. Buttons his Chicago suspenders to Detroit overalls. Washes his face with Cincinnati soap made in a Pennsylvania pan. Sits down to a Grand Rapids table. Eats Chicago meat and Indiana hominy fried in Kansas lard on a St. Louis stove. 'Puts a New York bridge on a Kentucky mule fed with Iowa corn. 'Plows a farm covered by an Ohio mortgage with a Chattanooga plow. When bed-time comes he reads a chapter from a Bible printed in Boston and says a prayer written in Jerusalem. Crawls under a blanket made in New Jersey to be kept awake by a South Carolina dog—the only home product on the place."

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## A DEEP-LAID PLOT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the Rt. Rev. Henry M. Evington was consecrated Bishop of the Anglican Missionary Diocese of Kyushu (the southernmost of the main islands of Japan), he was stationed, as a priest, in Osaka, 18 miles east of the customs port of Kobe.

Like all good Englishmen, Bishop Evington had a fad to which he devoted all of his fairly liberal measure of leisure. He was an amateur, of course, but had he chosen to make photography a regular occupation, he could readily have made it a "profession" from which to derive an income several times greater than his modest stipend as a missionary diocesan in Japan.

Instead, he was quite content to keep himself altogether up-to-date in the improvements for the art which he loved, so he ordered a trial lot of different sizes of instantaneous plates, which, it was announced, could be sent anywhere, and were better than the most skillful amateur could make.

In due time he received by mail the invoice and a "ship's parcel receipt" for one box. After about a month the landing agents notified Bishop Evington that the ship had arrived and his box was in the Customs House, where the inspectors insisted upon opening it for thorough inspection and levying duty. Bishop Evington went as soon as possible by train to Kobe and, being a fluent Japanese conversationalist, endeavored to explain to the inspectors just what the box contained and that to open it, exposing the instantaneous plates to the light, meant total ruin to its contents. The more he said the stronger appeared the inspectors' conviction that they were about to expose an attempt to defraud their government of lawful duty, or, possibly, expose a deep-laid plot to get into the country a tremendously destructive machine.

The box was brought into the Customs Director's private office, and opened. To the disgust of the inspectors and the chagrin of the director, the contents proved to be "nothing but some pieces of plain glass covered with some clear, sticky substance," but in a very few seconds those bits of clear glass became dark and cloudy.

"There," exclaimed the annoyed owner, "you've had your way and utterly ruined my instantaneous plates. You may keep the box and its contents. I shall apply to my Consul to secure for me from the Japanese Government full compensation!" He did, and he got it; but from that day to this, packages containing "instantaneous photographic plates," and accompanied by documents fully substantiating their integrity, have not been subjected to careful inspection by Japanese customs officials.

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## ORGANIZING WOMEN FOR PARLIAMENT

British National Union Is Encouraging and Training Suitable Women to Stand as Candidates for Election to Parliament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In England much thought is now being given to the question of the woman M. P. The first has already been returned, although it is only a year since eligibility was conferred. But there must be many more to keep her company in the "Mother of Parliaments" after the next general election, which cannot now be far off. That, at least, is the determination of the organized women.

The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship—which, under the name of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, had 50 years of constitutional agitation for the vote to its credit—is doing its utmost to encourage suitable women to stand for Parliament. A list is being prepared of those who express their willingness to do so. They need not necessarily be members of the union, but if they subscribe to the society's program their candidature will receive its support.

### Classes in Electioneering

As this organization has branches all over the kingdom, and numbers among its members many influential and public-spirited men and women, its approval is worth having. It has also started a fund to help to defray the expenses of women whose circumstances would otherwise not permit of their standing. Classes are being held in the work of electioneering, and women election agents are being specially trained. In conjunction with the National Council of Women, the society will also shortly hold a public meeting in London to inaugurate a campaign in favor of sending women to Parliament. This will be followed by meetings all over the country.

Other societies are working for the same cause. The Women Citizens Association, a non-party organization, has already been successful in securing the return of many of its members at the local government elections. It now hopes to do the same at the parliamentary elections. The ordinary political parties are also prepared to bring forward a certain number of women candidates. It remains to be seen whether they will be assigned constituencies where there is a good chance of their being returned, or whether they will be relegated to those that are considered hopeless. Except in the case of Christabel Pankhurst, Coalition, and Mary Macarthur, Independent Labor Party, that is what happened last December with regard to the few women who did not stand as Independents. In view of such a contingency, and the position generally, it is interesting to learn how women have fared in other countries where they are eligible for Parliament.

### Women in Finnish Diet

Finland was the first to return women to its National Assembly. They became eligible in 1906; and after the general election, a year later, over a dozen women took their seats in the Finnish Diet. The number has since varied, and at one time there were as many as 24. That "land of the thousand lakes" has, however, seen many vicissitudes, and the women members have not yet had a fair chance to show their mettle. Even so, they accomplished a good deal in connection with the welfare of the nation and children, penal reform, and social and economic questions. Now that things are more stable, and Finland's autonomy has been recognized by the great powers, the 19 women who now sit in the Diet are looking forward to doing permanent good.

The United States of America has had three women state senators since 1914: Miss Kathryn Clarke in Oregon; Miss Helen Ring Robinson in Colorado; and Mrs. Munds in Arizona. In the same year Mrs. Hearst was elected to the lower house in Colorado, and Miss Marion Tours to the Oregon lower house. There are now 11 women members of state legislatures in five different states. Nine were returned as Democrats and two as Republicans. They have all devoted themselves to social legislation; and Mrs. Hathaway of Montana drafted the Mothers Pension Bill and Equal Guardianship Bill; Miss Jeannette Rankin was elected in 1916, but has no longer a seat in Congress.

### Canadian Women Eligible

In Canada women are eligible both for the federal Parliament and the provincial legislatures. Mrs. McKinney, who stood as an Independent, was elected to the Alberta House in June, 1917; and Miss Roberta MacAdams was returned by the overseas Canadian forces in the autumn of the same year. Mrs. Ralph Smith was also elected in 1917 to the British Columbia House. Although a Liberal, Mrs. Smith stood as an Independent, and her first speech dealt with the question of a minimum wage for women. Mrs. McKinney is particularly interested in moral reform. Mrs. Ramsden, a Liberal, was lately elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature.

Norwegian women have been eligible for the Storting since 1907. So far, however, no woman has been returned as an ordinary member, though two have sat as deputies, taking the places of members who had resigned. In Norway, as in England, feminists are now working for proportional representation, as under that system of voting there will be a much better chance of women being elected.

### Danish Women More Fortunate

The women of Denmark have been more fortunate. They were made eligible in 1915, when they also received the vote; and four women were

elected to the Lower House and five to the Upper House at the first election in which they took part—early in 1919. They belonged to all parties; two standing as Radicals, two as Conservatives, two as Social Democrats, and three as Liberals.

There is one woman M. P. in Holland—Miss Suze Groeneweg, a Social Democrat, elected entirely by men. Until recently the position in the Netherlands was curious. Women were made eligible for Parliament in 1916, but not until a few months ago did they receive the vote itself!

In Australia women were enfranchised in 1902. They are also eligible for Parliament, and on different occasions have come forward as candidates, but not one woman has yet been elected.

### Advanced Germany

Germany, which until recently was one of the most backward countries in Europe in regard to women, is now the most advanced. There are 36 women in the Federal Parliament and 22 in state legislatures. They are drawn from all parties—Social Democrats, Independents, German Democratic Party, German People's Party, and Christian Socialists, were also elected to the National Constituent Assembly of Austria.

The newly reconstituted State of Poland granted full political citizenship to its women as soon as it was formed. At the January elections of 1919 five women were returned to Parliament, one member of the Social Party, one belonging to the National Popular Bloc, one to the People's Union, and two to the Polish People's Party. All are social workers whose activities have been directed toward the national, social, and economic freedom of the masses.

### Brighter Record Promised

Iceland, which from very early times has been remarkably progressive in regard to sex-equality, has one woman M. P. The new Tzecho-Slovakian Republic could also boast a woman M. P., Miss Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President. She has, however, resigned in order to devote the whole of her time to the Red Cross. In one important particular the woman M. P. seems to differ fundamentally from her male colleagues. Whether or not she happens to have been returned as an Independent, all the evidence proves that she is not invariably amenable to the crack of the party whip, but reserves to herself the right of voting as her conscience dictates. As she also specializes in social and moral legislation, the statute books of the future should show a brighter record.

## AUSTRALIAN DEMAND FOR 40-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—"We claim in Australia to have been the pioneers of reducing hours, and I do not see why we should not continue to lead the way so that, while in Great Britain it is proposed to limit work to 44 hours a week, we might legislate for 40 hours a week."

This statement by C. C. Gray, a Labor leader, who was one of a deputation from the Trades Hall Council to the Victorian Minister for Labor, Major Baird, was made in support of the deputation's request that legislation be introduced to limit the hours of employment in all industries in the State to 40 per week. The deputation declared that such limitation would not decrease output, would spread available employment over a larger number and increase the prosperity of the community as well as checking industrial unrest. Labor leaders asked the Minister to call a conference of representatives of the Ministry, the Chamber of Manufacturers, the Employers Federation and the Trades Hall to discuss the whole question of hours of employment, and they offered to produce evidence at such a conference to show that shorter working hours would benefit the whole community.

Major Baird, in replying, pointed out that they were asking a great deal, for while the strain in one industry might warrant a reduction to 40 hours, there might be a dozen other industries in which the reduction would not be warranted. The best way was to allow the Wages Board to continue to fix the hours in industries according to the conditions of those industries. The board has the power to reduce hours below 48 a week, and had already exercised it in several trades. While a good case could be made out to show that reduction of hours from an excessive number did not mean decreasing output, such a case could not be made out below a reasonable working limit such as 48 hours a week.

The Minister said he felt that an immediate reduction in all industries would mean a depression in output which would be to the grave detriment of the workers themselves, especially at the present time, when the war had left the world short of everything owing to the withdrawal of millions of men from production. He promised to ask the Cabinet to consider the deputation's proposal for a conference.

### SYRIA AS ANOTHER ALSACE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Recently General Gouraud, French High Commissioner, received at the Great Serail different delegations amongst which were the consular bodies, the religious leaders, the Municipal Council, and others. In the course of a speech, Antoine Arab, municipal councillor, welcomed the General on behalf of this city, and said that France had remembered that beyond Alsace and Lorraine she had yet another province to liberate representing for her, as it were, in the Levant another Alsace—Syria. By a fine act of abnegation, France had chosen to give General Gouraud to Syria, of which France was indeed the elder sister.

## STUDY MADE OF AERIAL PROGRESS

It Is Maintained That Aviation Is in Need of More Practical Commercial Service—Flying

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The long-distance flights round and about the surface of this planet marked by many a triumph and marred by failure and mishap could well be dispensed with in the interests of aviation. It is impossible not to feel enthusiasm at the mechanical victories and the personal prowess; but the fact remains, in a level-headed world, all the technical improvement and the personal experience could be secured more safely and more quickly. It has been a case of more haste, less speed.

The Atlantic flights by the N. C. 4 and by Sir John Alcock afforded splendid proof of the certainty, with the latest methods, of aerial navigation. It was a great point gained, but it really was not necessary to fly the Atlantic in order to prove it. So far as the machines are concerned, the engines went through continuous running which might have been done equally well round and round the air of New York or London. One of the American flying boats taxied to harbor, some 200 miles, under her own power, an incident which impressed aircraft builders more than the success of the N. C. 4. Against this there is the failure of Mr. Hawker, and the breaking of the under-carriage when Sir John Alcock landed in Ireland.

### Australian Flights

The flights to Australia have been, in important ways, a finer test, because they have included numerous landings and prolonged exposure. The triumph of Capt. Ross Smith is the greatest in flying history since Wilbur Wright's first hop; and its value is greater in the light of the fact that by a system of relays and relief pilots the journey could have been done in less than 20 days.

In all these big flights there have been mishaps due to the crudest blunders. The cause is an essential weakness in aircraft methods. Mr. Raynham, it will be remembered, broke his machine at the ascent at St. Johns. There was a mishap at the start of one of the aeroplanes from London to Australia, and in this case overloading may possibly have compelled the pilot to open his engine full out in seeking a safe altitude. This sometimes has to be done, but the shorter the effort is the less is the risk of failure. Why, then, overload? The answer is the effect that too much is being asked of aircraft makers and of pilots, and that these huge prizes and awards have an unhealthy influence on all concerned.

### Services Depend Upon Reliability

What aviation needs is more practical service running of the nature of the United States mails, and the London-Paris and London-Brussels services. In the United States the Post Office aids development. In France the government gives premiums to aircraft companies for certain services rendered. In Great Britain the cost falls upon private enterprise. Unfortunately these undertakings are very costly; they depend upon reliability, and reliability can only be secured by a large capital outlay on emergency grounds with relays of machines and pilots.

In all directions aviation is receiving the wrong treatment. The London-Paris mails are being conducted at 2s. 6d. extra fee per letter, the machine carrying often no more than 240 letters, or £30 worth. For the same expenditure of machine, petrol, and pilot, 1600 letters (at a modest estimate) could be carried, which at 1s. each would bring in £80. This and the inevitable set-back to an industry unhealthily inflated by the war have for the moment put back the hands of the clock. Men have been struggling hard, but their common wisdom has amounted to foolishness in other things as well as in aviation. The worst of the trouble is, however, now past, and the slow building-up process is beginning.

## BRITISH SCHEME FOR PROVIDING CHEMISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In their historic hall, St. Swinburn's Lane, the Salters Company recently entertained a large number of distinguished chemists to dinner. The invited guests included Lord Moulton, Sir James Dobbie (president of the Chemical Society), Sir William Pope (former president of the society and professor of chemistry at Cambridge University), Sir Herbert Jackson (president of the Institute of Chemistry), John Gray (president of the Society of Chemical Industry), Grosvenor Parry (chairman of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers), and others.

The occasion was the first dinner the company has held since the war, and the master, W. B. M. Bird, gave an account of the recently established Salters Institute of Industrial Chemistry of which Dr. M. O. Forster is director. The institute, he said, has been founded with the object of promoting the application of chemical science to industrial processes, and with this in view several post-graduate fellowships had been awarded during the year, and were now held at various colleges and universities by young chemists whose training had been interrupted by the war and whose desire was to devote themselves to the chemical industry. In addition to these benefactions grants in aid had been given to a considerable number of young men employed in chemical factories in our near London, and who desired to improve their knowledge

of chemistry by attending evening classes.

This effort, the master proceeded, was merely a beginning. Other city guilds would no doubt follow the example of the Salters Company and realize that their justification lay in rendering assistance to the trades which bore their names. Dr. Forster announced that the City Companies had contributed £1,000,000 for the advancement of technical education, of which £40,000 had been given by the Salters Company.

Sir William Cope, replying to the toast of "Science and Industry" said that by endowing fellowships for the training of young men, the Salters Company were doing a work of great national value. The scheme was destined to play a considerable part in providing chemists which the technical industries of Britain were demanding so insistently at the present time.

Mr. Perry also replied, and said that for 100 years the chemical industry had been entirely free from labor unrest. They had had no strikes, and what was the reason for that? He thought that of all the industries of the country, that which contained the greatest number of educated men was the chemical industry, and as a direct consequence of this mixture in intelligence the labor problems of both sides were better understood, and the difficulties which surrounded other industries did not arise in the chemical trade. There was no better way of securing cooperation between masters and men than by awarding increased facilities for technical education and research.

## A WORLD STANDARD OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British delegates to the World Labor Congress at Washington reached London recently.

Mr. Stuart Bunning was interviewed on arrival and said: "We are all satisfied with the progress made by the conference. It was disappointing that the United States was not able to take part officially, but with that exception the proceedings of the conference were extraordinarily successful, evincing as they did, a great desire on the part of the nations to come to agreed understandings with regard to Labor matters."

"The way in which nations hitherto regarded as backward, expressed their willingness to conform with more humane and progressive principles, was very encouraging. This applies more particularly to Japan and to India, although in neither case are the agreements arrived at, completely satisfactory. They do, however, mark a great deal of progress. The proceedings of the congress were very harmonious, and such troubles as did arise, were mainly due to difficulties of translation."

"It was a great conference, and a splendid beginning has been made," said Miss Mary Macarthur. Questioned further, she said the beginning referred to was that of "a world standard of social justice." Speaking of the success of the conference, she added that 41 nations were represented, and six international treaties were agreed upon, for submission to the governments of the countries concerned. Asked about the women's share in the congress, Miss Macarthur replied, "I think the women did very well."

C. W. Bowerman said that as the recorded decisions of the conference had been arrived at after exhaustive discussion, they would carry a moral force, which would insure speedy effect being given to them. The most important decision was, in his opinion, the agreement with regard to the eight-hour day. It was a case of bringing the most backward countries up to the level of the most forward. Mr. Bowerman declined to discuss the American Labor situation.

### NATIONALIZATION OF MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEIGHLEY, England.—Addressing a mass meeting at Keighley on the subject of the nationalization of mines, J. Robertson, M. P. for Bothwell, said the miners recognized that in order to maintain the industries of the country, not only an adequate but a cheap supply of coal was necessary, and they believed that an adequate supply could be secured, and the cost kept within reasonable bounds, by maintaining a much higher standard of living for miners, under nationalization than under the system of private ownership. The miners' case for nationalization, he said, had been supported by the recent decision of Justice Sankey. The government might refuse to carry into effect Justice Sankey's award, but one thing they could not do—and that was to wipe out the damaging evidence given against the present system of private ownership of the mines. By nationalization, besides getting a cheap and an adequate supply of coal, they wanted to take a step forward so far as the men in the industry were concerned, and transform them from mere wage earners into men who would have an interest in their work. Otherwise that old selfish relationship which existed between men working for wages and private employers running mines for a return on capital, would continue.

### DUTY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—Abolition of teaching by foreigners in American schools, because they cannot instill patriotism and American ideals and standards, is urged by Dr. C. A. Nichols, head of the department of education in the Southern Methodist University at Dallas. The duty of the public schools, Dr. Nichols said, is not merely to teach a child to read and write, but also to train it to be a good American citizen.

## SALIENT POINTS IN KOLTCHAK REGIME

Former Member of Estonian Council Shows Defects in the Government Leading to Its Defeat and Disorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Esthonia.—A statement as to the character of the Koltchak régime has been made by Mr. Uemarik, a former member of the Estonian Council, who left Esthonia for Russia during the German occupation, and was forced to flee thence to Siberia, owing to Bolshevik persecution. In Siberia he worked in the cooperative organizations and, on his return related the following story:

A year ago, the Siberian Army took from the Bolsheviks the town of Perm, under the White-Green standard of democratic Siberia. In the ranks of the army, the idea of equality of national rights was still prevalent, for the defense of which the workmen of the Votskin and Lasey works, amongst others, unanimously resisted the Bolsheviks. Admiral Koltchak, who in these days visited the front lines, endeavored to play up to this attitude and talked much about his democratic ideals and intentions.

### Corporal Punishment Aligned

As a matter of fact, his government undertook here something of quite a different nature. Nearly all persons with non-Russian names, and refugees from the western border states, were arrested as Bolsheviks and either shot or put into prison, where, in accordance with the new law, they could be kept for a year without trial—and the period of detention could be extended at the will of the Governor for another year. For arrest or execution an anonymous report sufficed. In the villages sentences of flogging, amounting to 25, 50, 75, and more birch strokes were introduced, which were termed "hot ones," and were the favorite punishment for both men and women—particularly the latter. It was recorded that 30 women teachers in Perm had undergone this punishment for having, in accordance with Bolshevik orders, removed the icons from the schools and ceased instruction in the Christian religion. In the Marienberg district whole villages were flogged. Face-lashing became a favorite amusement of the army, which grew more and more brutal as time went on.

The local and district municipal establishments nominally remained in existence, but, in actual fact, they were ruled over by civil servants of the old régime, who controlled the organization and sanctioned new elections. (As, for instance, in Irkutsk and Blagoveshensk.) They also arrested and expelled local and district leaders of all grades and issued instructions for flogging to members of the local self-administration (in the Michaeloff and other districts of the Perm Government).

### Imperialism Evident

The farther the army advanced toward the Volga the more frequent became the persecution of democratic organizations and the stronger became the imperialistic tone of the government and of the leading newspapers, such as the "Otechestvennaja," in Ekaterinburg, the "Sibirskaja ja Reach," in Omsk, and the "Vostorodnie Rossie" in Perm. The Liberal papers, such as the "Sarja," were closed down. Others appeared with "White" tendencies. Corruption and bribery increased enormously. The Minister of Food Control, Seifov, was committed for trial for bribery in connection with the sale of tea. The head of the Military Transport Section, General Kasatkin, with a whole following who were in close touch with Admiral Koltchak, was committed for selling railway trucks and permits for transport. The representative of the Ministry of Food in Jalutorovsk took 10 per cent commission on the cost of bread exported from this town.

### Armies Melt Away

The military catastrophe was unavoidable. The starving armies were only compelled by force to advance in the spring. The forests were covered with deep snow and the unfortunate soldiers had no choice but to march on the few roads. When, in the

spring, the snow melted, the armies of Koltchak melted with it. On the Ufa front the third and fourth regiments, bearing the name of Admiral Koltchak himself, revolted against the cruel treatment meted out to them. They dispatched their officers and went over to the Bolsheviks. A panic took place. The remaining soldiers took to flight through the forests, and at several points the front line disappeared entirely.

Only then was attention drawn to the deprivation among the soldiers, and to the absence of the officers, who were indulging in orgies in the rear. In May Admiral Koltchak ordered the cessation of corporal punishment. All the ammunition, guns, and machine-guns supplied by the Allies fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks. In the stores at Ekaterinburg and Tumene there remained only 100,000 uniforms which at that time had not been dispatched to the front owing to the speculations in railway trucks then being carried on by government agents. The Bolsheviks, up till then, had been insufficiently equipped, but the large quantity of equipment now obtained enabled them to provision not only this, but all their other fronts.

The head of the Military Transport Section, General Kasatkin, together with his associates, was brought to trial, but was acquitted of the charge of having tried to undermine the government.

### Demand for Siberian Duma

The population persistently demanded the calling of the Siberian Duma and the Constitutional Assembly. The government responded to this with a true Stolupin formula: first, appeasement; then reforms. All the same, by the end of May there appeared in the government gazette a description of the situation and of the preliminary committee elected to deal with questions in connection with the calling up of the All-Russian Assembly. Biehorussow was elected president of this commission. All that was heard of their activities was that they were busily arguing and quarreling as to the proper title for this committee—whether to call it the national constitutional assembly, or the constitutional national assembly, or simply the national assembly.

The representatives of the towns and zemstvos demanded the assembling of the Siberian Duma before that of the Constitutional Assembly. The government, however, did not dream of consenting to this, but began pourparlers with the Cossack leaders. Up to then the Cossacks had not participated in the warfare against the Bolsheviks. The Cossack leaders, Semenov of the Sabaikalsk, Annenkov of the Semiretchies, Kalmaikov of the Preamursk, and Khorvat in Manchuria, had all separate interests. When a general agreement was arrived at, the Cossacks were mobilized. Disappointed democratic elements, in conjunction with the Tzecho-Slovaks, began to work for the establishment of the Siberian Duma. The new government was to have its seat in Vladivostok and to be composed of the representatives of the zemstvos and towns. This attempt was, however, subdued, and the leader, the Tzecho-Slovak general, Haleda, was expelled from Siberia. To quiet the population, Admiral Koltchak, on September 16, made it known that an official body of experienced men was to be called up in order to settle the election of the government. This was proclaimed to Europe as a congress of the zemstvos and representatives of towns.

### HAWAIIAN CASH SENT TO JAPAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, almost \$900,000 in international money orders was sent out from Honolulu, and all but \$10,000 of this amount went to Japan. There is also much money sent to Japan through the local Japanese banks, there being three of these in Honolulu.

## NEW INVENTIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Latest Inventions Include Novel Method of Making Dyes and Almost Frictionless Gears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the annual general meeting of the Inventors Union, held in London, the provisions of the Patents and Designs Bill were warmly discussed in view of the inadequate protection the bill provides to British inventors. A resolution was carried to the effect that the government should be approached to consider the creation of an all-empire patent to replace the present system which entailed an initial outlay of several hundred pounds to secure protection in Great Britain and the dominions and colonies for the simplest invention. A vote of thanks was tendered to Lord Beaverbrook for his cooperation and generous assistance in originally bringing the matter before the members of the Overseas Press during their visit to London in September, 1918.

An interesting feature was the announcement of recent discoveries likely to play an important part in the industrial progress of the country. One of the most extraordinary results obtained was that relating to an entirely new method for producing dyes. The colors are fluorescent and are derived from inorganic matter. In the engineering section a model was exhibited of a new form of practically frictionless gear, which is likely to revolutionize the industry and may soon render present gears obsolete. An entirely new plan in aviation was described illustrating that the correct method of flight should follow the undulating course taken by birds and fishes. If the theory is correct, as already proved in the model stage, then the question of direct lift has been solved.

A great advance in pneumatic tire production was illustrated by one of the members. It is now practicable to construct a pneumatic tire to carry 10 tons weight and greatly reduce ordinary tractional resistance, with a great reduction of the weight imposed on the road surface per square inch of contact securing an immense reduction of road wear. In the cinematograph section a successful device was shown to enable films to be shown in broad sunlight, while another invention illustrated the nearly approaching time when the cinematograph stereoscope would be found on the breakfast table with the morning news in pictures.

### BRITISH TZECH SOCIETY FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A Tzech Society of Great Britain has been recently formed with the main object of working for close relations between Great Britain and the Tzecho-Slovak Republic in the political, artistic, intellectual, and economic fields. It will also aim at keeping in touch with Tzecho-Slovaks who are visiting Great Britain, at providing reliable information to British subjects interested in Bohemia, and in encouraging mutual intercourse between academic, artistic, and business elements in the two countries. The president of the new society is Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., and the chairman, Sir Samuel Hoare, M. P. Others associated with the movement include J. R. Clynes, M. P., J. Fred Green, M. P., Robert Young, M. P., Prof. C. W. C. Oman, M. P., Lady Muriel Paget, and R. W. Seton Watson.

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## MILITARY JUNTAS ASSAILED IN SPAIN

Socialist Deputy Declares in the Chamber That Certain Officers Were Illegally Tried by Court and Expelled From the Army

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain — The immediate cause of the present extraordinary crisis, and the excuse for the military Juntas of Defense making what was, in effect, an experimental trial of a form of coup d'état, was the attitude taken up by a number of officers at the Escuela Superior de Guerra. These refused to conform to the directions of the Junta of Defense, and for their refusal they were put on trial by a "Court of Honor" which expelled them from the army. The Court of Honor was virtually established by the Junta, and it was alleged that it was irregularly constituted, and that the officers who were thus dismissed in such extraordinary circumstances were not given the fair trial to which they were entitled. As soon as the facts became generally known loud indignation was expressed in many places.

The matter was first brought seriously to the attention of the Chamber of Deputies by Indalecio Prieto, the Bilbao Socialist Deputy, who said they must take into account the fact that the victims of this amazing "Court of Honor," in which the Juntas of Defense were exercising supreme power, would lose their occupation forever. He recited the circumstances, explaining that, according to the information available, 16 officers had been thus expelled by the Juntas or the Court of Honor. He asked the Minister of War to abstain from the usual convention of denying the existence of the Juntas, which were known to everybody.

### Court Decided in Favor of Officer

The Junta of Defense of the infantry had considered, so it was said, that certain undertakings should be demanded of officers seeking to enter the Escuela Superior. Some of them refused to give such undertakings and a Court of Honor was consequently formed by the officers of the regiment at Guipuzcoa to try Martinez de Aragon. The court found that there was no case against this officer, whereupon the Junta of Defense sent an urgent instruction to the officers at Guipuzcoa demanding that they should form a new Court of Honor, try Martinez de Aragon over again, and expel him. Consequently a new Court of Honor was established, but this tribunal also decided in favor of the officer.

By this time, however, Martinez de Aragon had entered upon his duties in the Escuela Superior, and the Junta now proposed that his new colleagues should form a Court of Honor and try him once again. His colleagues, however, refused to do so on the ground that, if they did, it would aggravate the Guipuzcoa regiment, which had already very definitely decided in favor of Martinez de Aragon. At this the Junta boldly demanded that he should be there and then expelled, and when matters had reached such an extraordinary stage the Escuela Superior intervened and expressed its disapproval of the action taken by the Junta.

### Another Court Formed

But by this time the latter had become rampaging, and it announced itself as determined on not one expulsion but on many. A Court of Honor was formed for the trial of a large number of officers of the Escuela Superior, some of whom were only in the pupil stage, and it had them removed from the army.

Indalecio Prieto then went on to say that, leaving on one side the question of form, there was the fact that there existed Juntas of Defense which, whether or not they were faithful interpreters of the desires of the general body of the army, and whether or not the majority of the officers were members of them, determined upon the removal of officers from the army and threatened the liberty of the Courts of Honor. The Minister of War was aware that while a Court of Honor was sitting at the military headquarters at San Francisco (Andalusia) the Junta of Defense through a thin partition was cooperating with it. When the officers concerned in the present case asked why they should be expelled from the army, they were told that this was a time for obedience and not for asking questions.

**Juntas' Unlimited Power**  
The matter was one of extreme importance, because in a case of this kind these courts could inspire when it was known that above the law there existed Juntas of Defense which had unlimited power and exercised it despotically. If Antonio Maura were in the Chamber, he would ask him to put aside his "political catechism" and explain why the Count de Romanones had abandoned office the last time he was head of the government. (The explanation for this, given in a recent article in The Christian Science Monitor, was the automatic demands of the Juntas.)

So, he continued, these officers were dismissed from the army. The government apparently could do nothing in the matter, but it should now give a plain answer to the question: "Did the Juntas of Defense exist legally?" If they had that acquiescence, thus transgressing the Constitution, there was only one remedy, and that was to authorize the constitution of Juntas of Defense for subalterns and for all ranks from high officers down to soldiers. If they had not that acquiescence, then what was the position of

the government in regard to organizations which were acting above it and above the laws of the country, without being responsible to anyone? Are Juntas illegal?

Were officers of the army at liberty to refuse to become members of the Juntas of Defense, or to leave them after having belonged to them? Was the government disposed to support the right of these officers, as of all citizens who desired to act within the law? Perhaps the Minister of War would answer that the matter was sub-judice in the Supreme Council of War and Marine, but such an answer would not be satisfactory as the Supreme Council could not get at the root of the question. Whether the Court of Honor had or had not proceeded properly was a matter of indifference, since the preservation of honor was a variable consideration, and perhaps there was less dishonor in the conduct of the officers expelled than there would have been in joining illegal organizations contrary to the oath they took on entering the army. The Minister of War should now say whether those organizations were illegal or not.

To this explicit statement, which fairly expresses the situation with regard to the Juntas, the Minister of War made a brief reply, defending in the first place the constitution of the Courts of Honor, then declaring that the proper legal procedure was for the judgments of the tribunal to be submitted to the Supreme Council of War, as he had ordered, and lastly declaring that the Juntas of Defense had "a technical character," and that if at any time they departed from that simple function the Minister of War could correct their excesses.

In this brief exchange in Parliament was the beginning of a very great issue, and thenceforth it proceeded to a climax. There was a demand for a thorough parliamentary investigation of the legality of the position of the Juntas. The Juntas were felt nearly everywhere to be extra-constitutional and absolutely without legal justification.

It was evident that the Minister of War, General Tovar, was finding himself in a position of great difficulty and delicacy, and that he was timid of opposing the Juntas. The Premier before this was disposed to lie as low as possible, but at length he determined that he would have a full parliamentary debate on the simple point of the legality of the Juntas.

## HAROLD COX ON NATIONALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Before a meeting of the British Empire Union, Harold Cox said that the present demand for nationalization constituted a curious paradox, for every one was aware of the blunders which had resulted from state control. The demand was due mainly to the fact that wage earners thought they could get better wages if employed by the State. If the State ran all industries, it would have no tax revenue, and could only pay wages out of the yield of industries. "Would that yield be greater under state control? All experiences pointed the other way. As an example of this, Mr. Cox cited the Post Office, which, before the war, made a large profit by charging a penny for a monopoly service which cost a halfpenny. It now charged three halfpence and there was a loss of revenue.

The experience of the railways was equally striking. The English railway system was the finest in the world, but now it was run by the State at a loss, and its services were atrociously bad. The ultimate cause of the failure of nationalization in every country in the world was that it misused human motives. The instinct of self-preservation under private enterprise promoted efficiency, for had service meant loss of business. Under state control officials who gave bad service were never dismissed. Good officials got to higher status by increasing their staffs and their cost to the State. Behind the bureaucrats were politicians, constantly pressing departments to do wasteful things for the sake of winning votes. Members of Parliament would not advocate the reduction of railwaymen's wages, nor the increase of passenger rates, for fear of losing votes. Labor leaders were now denouncing bureaucratic control as worse than private ownership. They failed to understand that under any system of nationalization, there must be bureaucratic control accompanied by political influence.

### MR. JOHNSON INVITED TO DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The question of prohibition was raised at a Tower Hill meeting recently. Harry Biner said he would willingly challenge Mr. Johnson to debate the question at Tower Hill, especially if an invitation and guarantee of a fair hearing were given. The following resolution was moved, seconded by a teetotaler, and passed by a large audience: "That this meeting at Tower Hill hereby invites Mr. W. E. Johnson to come to Tower Hill, for the purpose of debating the question of 'For or Against Prohibition' with Mr. Harry Biner. And also guarantees a fair and sportsmanlike hearing for the speakers." A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to Mr. Johnson.

### FARM TRAINING FOR OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—Under the government scheme for the higher education and training of former service officers and educated men from the ranks, the Board of Agriculture have down to the present, given free agricultural scholarships, with maintenance allowances at universities or agricultural colleges, to 86 candidates. In addition, over 50 maintenance grants have been given to former officers or men to enable them to continue agricultural college courses which were interrupted by the war,

and nearly 1700 candidates have been approved for grants to obtain training with selected farmers. Numerous applications for these grants—which are strictly limited in number—continue to be received. Separate provision is also made by the board for disabled officers and men who wish to engage in agriculture. Nearly 100 of the former and 800 of the latter are being trained, some 500 having been placed in training quite recently. While being taught, a disabled officer receives allowances to bring up his disability pay to the maximum of his rank, while a disabled man receives the equivalent of 100 per cent disability pension, together with certain "away from home" and traveling allowances.

## ALLOTMENT HOLDERS SEEK LONGER TENURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A letter has been forwarded to the Prime Minister, by the National Union of Allotment Holders, in response to a request, made to a deputation which called at 10 Downing Street, containing particulars with regard to the threatened eviction of allotment holders. Mention is made of the fact that the local authorities and public opinion in the districts concerned, are with the allotment holders in their claim for tenure of the plots for two years from the official end of the war, and petitions have been presented on the subject. The letter concludes: "We desire to point out that the allotment holders make no claim to hold the allotments under the London County Council and Epping Forest Commissioners in perpetuity. We beg to submit the following, among other arguments, in favor of the retention of the allotments for two years. Assurances had been given from authoritative quarters, and accepted by the allotment holders, that they would have tenure for two years from the official end of the war.

"There is still necessity for increased production of home grown food, and in response to your recent appeal to all food producers to increase their efforts, allotment holders ask the opportunity to continue their work in the national interests. The allotment holders are assisting to relieve the burden on transport; they are helping to combat profiteering. Allotment work is as much a recreation, as any other provided for special sections of the community by the London County Council, and similar authorities.

"We earnestly appeal to you to use your good offices to prevent the eviction of these holders, and we would venture to suggest, that it may, if necessary, be possible to do so, by amendment of the appropriate regulation under the Defence of the Realm Act."

## BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BRITISH LABOR SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Addressing a meeting organized by the British Empire Union, at Wigmore Hall, recently, C. B. Stanton, M.P., opposed direct action as an outrage on political decency, and the progressive working of the country, and denounced certain of its advocates as "disciples of Lenin and Trotsky and political futurists, who, having been turned out of the House of Commons were still planning and organizing, and by their teachings, leading the workers of the country astray." Labor, he said, never had such an opportunity as it had today to make itself what it really professed to be, if it only took the proper way. "There is every chance in this country," he said, "of making it greater than it has ever been. If only Labor will rise to its dignity, be true to itself, and cast out the would-be Trotskyes and Lenines, there is a bright future before the country, in which poverty and unemployment will be seen no more. The Bolsheviks, who are misleading Labor today, must be removed from our midst.

"We want justice for the workers and prosperity and happiness for all. This can be brought about, not by playing the Triple Alliance game and shouting for Soviets for the people, but by organizing Labor and industry in such a way that there shall be reconciliation between the men who invest their money in industry and the men they employ. Benefit will only come from a mutual understanding and not by preaching class war."

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## ARABIAN CAMPAIGN HAMPERED TURKS

Arabs, Assisted by Allied Officers, Took Turks Completely by Surprise and Forced Them to Concentrate in Medina

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—The dispatches of Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, G. C. B., on the military operations in the Hedjaz from June 9, 1916, to January 31, 1919, have now been published. They are a colorless outline of epoch-making events in Arabia; the Holy Land of the Muhammadan world, during the late war.

In 1916 the Arabs, who had never been contented under their Turkish rulers, requested the assistance and advice of allied officers, and also war material to enable them to expel the Turks from Arabia. The difficulty of the Allies lay in finding officers who could speak Arabic and had a knowledge of the country and the customs of the people. This difficulty was successfully overcome, and the British mission dispatched to the assistance of the Arabs.

### Disciplined Troops Sent

The Sheriff of Mecca laid claim to the kingship of Arabia on the ground of his direct descent from the Prophet Muhammad. He is a person of great importance in the Muhammadan world. It soon became evident that the Arabs would have to be strengthened by disciplined troops, and a small force of six mountain officers and six machine guns with guns and personnel was dispatched to the Hedjaz in June, 1916.

The Arab campaign opened on June 9, 1916, and the Turks were taken completely by surprise. The holy city of Mecca and also Jeddah were captured within the first month. Medina, which lies inland and to the north of Mecca, was invested, but here a force of 3500 Turks was encountered and the operations of the Sheriff received a check.

In the middle of September, 1916, a French military mission under Colonel Brémont joined the Arab forces, and worked in complete harmony with the British. Early in October, 1916, owing to the strong position of the Turks under Fakhreddin Pasha at Medina, Mecca was threatened and the position of the Sheriff became serious. A number of aeroplanes were sent to his aid and rendered valuable service.

### Arabs Altered Tactics

The Arabs now altered their tactics and decided upon attacking the Turkish lines of communication between Medina and Palestine. These tactics compelled the Turks to concentrate at Medina with outposts protecting the railway and railway stations. The threat to Mecca was thus removed. Emir Faisal, with his base on Yambou, moved north and, with the aid of the British Navy, captured the town and port of Wedjh, situated on the Red Sea northwest of Medina. Using Wedjh as a secondary base, the Emir was in a position to attack the railway line from Palestine to Medina.

A training school for demolition work was established at Wedjh under Lieutenant Garland, and a consider-

able number of Arabs trained in this work operated under the brilliant leadership of Col. T. E. Lawrence, in raiding and damaging the railway in a most expeditious and thorough manner, capturing many convoys and much matériel. An attack on the railway about Zummurud, in July, 1917, under Lieutenant-Colonel Newcome destroyed, rail by rail, five kilometers of line. An attack in August at Hedjaz under Lieutenant-Colonel Joyce resulted in the destruction of 2000 rails and seven large culverts.

### Arabs Sweep Northward

Colonel Lawrence, with Emir Faisal, was operating in the north and with the capture of Akaba in July, an operation brilliantly planned and executed, the Turks lost the last port they held on the Red Sea. From this time onward the operations of Emir Faisal's army swept northward and came under the direction of the commander-in-chief of the Egyptian expeditionary force.

Medina was still held in force by the Turks and attacks by the Arabs on the railway and lines of communication continued. The Turks, though they showed every indication of a desire to evacuate the Hedjaz, were prevented from doing so by the constant demolition of the railway. Two trains had been completely wrecked by electric mines, stations were burnt, communication by telegraph and telephone interrupted daily, large convoys of supplies and matériel were continually captured, and prisoners taken, and £2500 in Turkish gold fell into the hands of the Arabs, who proved themselves adepts at this kind of warfare. These tactics continued up to the autumn of 1918.

An attack upon the Turkish position at Jelajila by the Arabs under the Emir Ali was repulsed. The Turks, nevertheless, were compelled to evacuate the railway south of Maan owing to the capture of Mudawra by an imperial camel corps column acting from Akaba in the north under Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence. The Turks thus lost all hope of relieving Medina from the north.

### Honorable Capitulation Offered

Early in August, 1918, the organization and equipment of a mobile column for offensive operations against Medina was commenced, but had to be indefinitely postponed in September. At the end of September an offer of honorable capitulation was made to the Turkish commander at Medina, but was refused by Fakhreddin Pasha. In October extensive operations were again commenced with a view to an early and vigorous effort to effect the capitulation of Medina which was rendered unnecessary by the signing of the armistice with Turkey.

Fakhreddin Pasha held out in the face of famine and privations of all kinds until the end of all hostilities and did not surrender Medina to the Arabs until January 10, 1919, after which the evacuation took place of all Turkish garrisons in the Hedjaz. The dispatch concludes with references to the valuable services rendered by all ranks of the British, French, Egyptian, and Indian detachments serving in the Hedjaz and the conspicuous part played by Col. T. E. Lawrence with the Northern Arab Army under the Emir Faisal.

### COLONIAL FRUIT FOR ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—At a meeting of the Departmental Committee on Wholesale Food Markets, held in London re-

cently, Mr. Canham, acting trades commissioner for the Union of South Africa, gave evidence in regard to the fruit which is shipped from South Africa to England. He stated that the largest quantity of soft fruit which had been so shipped, in any one year, was 400,000 cases, and that in addition 70,000 cases of citrus fruits had been shipped. The bulk of this was landed at Southampton and was thence carted to Nine Elms and carted to Covent Garden. It was essential that the soft fruit should be handled very quickly and he thought that the present method of dealing with it was efficient from this point of view. Sir Thomas Robinson, the agent-general for Queensland, said that when sufficient tonnage was available about 30,000 to 40,000 tons of fruit, mainly apples, were shipped from Australasia to the United Kingdom. A large proportion of this was sent to Covent Garden and was, as a general rule, sold on commission. The trade extended from March to July and was an increasing one. He mentioned in particular that New Zealand is developing its fruit trade and will ship fruit to the United Kingdom in increasing quantities.

## FREE TRADE URGED FOR COTTON INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an address on "Free Trade and Cotton," at the National Liberal Club, Lord Emmott, giving some reasons for the support of free trade, with special reference to cotton, stated that the cotton manufacturing trade was one of great importance for England, for they were dependent on the export of goods to pay for their imports, and cotton goods represented a large percentage of their exports of manufactured goods, amounting in the present year to 38 per cent, and representing an income of £189,000,000. A trade of this importance, he said, should be fostered, and protection would greatly hinder it. Protection for protection's sake would involve not only suspicion and hostility amongst other nations, but they would inevitably raise the price, and jeopardize their power of competition. There was a steady extension up to 1914 in the cotton trade, and in spite of the increased production policy of many other countries, and of their own dominions, on the whole their trade had increased.

Supporting his advocacy of free trade, Lord Emmott pointed out that under the free trade system, England raised in customs duties nearly as much as Germany, and far more than France with their protective systems, because there was a greater consumption per head on such articles as sugar and tea. The real key industries, however, which were the backbone of the country, were shipping, cotton, wool, iron, and steel, and cotton was the greatest manufacturing export industry in the world.

## STRONG OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION

People of Delaware Town Take a Determined Stand Against Enforcement of Sweeping Order of State Board of Health

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GEORGETOWN, Delaware — Because of the opposition to vaccination expressed by a number of persons in Sussex County, it is expected that the State Board of Health will take some drastic action in the attempt to enforce its orders. The opposition is due partly to sentiment against vaccination and partly to a controversy over the administration of the law by the State Board of Health.

In five districts of this county, cases of smallpox are reported, and recently the board ordered that every person in those districts should be vaccinated. Opposition developed at once, a majority of persons in these districts refusing to submit to vaccination. To superintend the carrying out of the board's order, Dr. Luther Conwell, its secretary, accompanied by a special agent, came here, but found that the officers whose duty it would be to serve warrants against those who refused to be vaccinated were out of town on other county business. When Dr. Conwell left town, C. H. Wells, a special health commissioner, came here to take up the work.

One of the warrants was against a member of the town council. Understanding that there was to be a hearing of his case on Tuesday night, the townspeople gathered at the announced hearing place. On learning that they had been misinformed, they went in a body, about 300 of them, to the Brick Hotel, where Mr. Wells had quarters. Without using any violence, they told him he would have to leave town. He entered the automobile provided and was driven to Milford.

Representatives of the Attorney-General's office began an inquiry here to ascertain who might be the leaders of this opposition. The State Board of Health also met and announcement of drastic measures was expected.

As a result of the protest Daniel J. Layton, assistant to David J. Rheinhardt, Attorney-General, has tendered his resignation to the Attorney-General. Mr. Layton gave as his reason for resigning that he was opposed to the compulsory vaccination order of the state Board of Health, and refused to prosecute the case, hearings in which were carried on by the Attorney-General. Two of these cited in yesterday's hearings were discharged.

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## KENYON EDUCATION MEASURE OPPOSED

Objection Is Raised by Senators That in Its Plans for Americanization of Aliens the Bill Invades Rights of the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opposition to the Education Bill introduced in the Senate by William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, to aid in the Americanization of aliens, is meeting with bitter opposition from certain senators, who insist that it invades state rights.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, yesterday declared that the states were meeting the situation, and that many of them were now cooperating with the Department of Labor in the Americanization of aliens. American people in the past, he admitted, have failed to do their duty because they have been so eager to get cheap labor, and too often have imposed a wage upon the laboring man that was a disgrace, but times are changing. He denounced attempts to strike down the educational system of the states and to superimpose on them a federal bureaucracy, and criticized the efforts of P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, in behalf of a costly department of education.

Senator Kenyon called attention to the fact that "little more is paid for the bureau of education than for the study of wild ducks in the salt lakes of Utah."

"Well, what has it done?" demanded John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee. "I am tired of the exercise of bureaucratic government from Washington."

Asked why this was called "emergency" legislation, Senator Kenyon replied that the war statistics had challenged the attention of the country to the great number of persons in the country who could neither read nor write. This situation was an emergency, a calamity.

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, thought that "emergency" was a misnomer, that it was rather the first step in a nation-wide program which was contemplated.

When Senator King contended that, at any rate, little could be done for the illiterates of today, since the work should have been begun with their grandparents, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, reminded him that they ought to begin with persons who are the grandparents of future generations, in order to be logical.

## Home Need of Americanism

Natives of United States Said to Be Lacking in the Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The difference between Americanism and Americanization was emphasized in the meeting of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion held at the legion headquarters to outline the plan of action for the commission. The point was made that many native-born Americans are in need of Americanism, while many hundreds of foreign-born citizens were already Americanized.

Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York City, declared that the only way the legion or any other organization could successfully fight social and industrial unrest was by first removing all causes of the unrest.

"We must do things that will remove social and economic injustice," said Mr. Woods. "If we can accomplish that aim, we will have completed half our task of Americanization." He asserted that unemployment in the past had been one of the greatest feeders of radicalism.

Some of the commission members urged universal military training as one of the best means of inculcating American ideas in the younger generations.

Franklin D'Olier, national commander of the legion, reported on the recent conference he had with Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in which Mr. D'Olier said he explained to Mr. Gompers that reports that legion posts have either been or tried to be strike breakers were erroneous. Mr. D'Olier said he made it plain that the legion as an organization takes neither the side of Capital nor of Labor.

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A platform adopted by the Social Democratic League of America, of which Charles Edward Russell is president, would provide for abolition of excessive power of courts over legislation; government ownership and control where practicable and indispensable for public welfare; effective dealing with profiteering and the high cost of living and prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing; also the unrestricted right of collective bargaining, or a system of free, rather than compulsory, labor.

## BUSSES ON BROADWAY ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A resolution calling for motor busses on Broadway and elimination of surface car lines has been approved by the Broadway Association.

## VAST HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California—While there are under construction now in California four large hydro-electric

projects involving an expenditure of approximately \$25,000,000, which it is expected will be completed next year, this is only the beginning of a vast hydro-electric construction program that must be undertaken to meet even the normal needs of the State, according to the California Railroad Commission, which has charge of the regulation of public utilities. The expenditure of approximately \$20,000,000 a year for several years to meet the normal growth in the demand for hydro-electric energy will be called for, according to this authority.

## L. W. W. INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SPOKANE, Washington—Judge R. M. Webster of the Spokane Superior Court issued a temporary restraining order forbidding membership in the L. W. W. and the circulation of L. W. W. literature in Spokane. After more than two days of testimony introduced by J. B. Lindsley, prosecuting attorney, showing that the organization is a menace to society and if allowed to continue its activities in this county they would eventually result in violence and bloodshed, Judge Webster has made the injunction permanent. The injunction applies to John Grady, secretary-treasurer of the local L. W. W. organization, 66 members of the order now serving jail sentences, following conviction on charges of criminal syndicalism, and all others not named who may belong to the organization and who may later be apprehended and included in the jurisdiction of the injunction.

## ROAD BUILDING PLANS FOR HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Plans which contemplate the expenditure of a large amount of money for military roads on the island of Oahu are contained in a report, prepared under the direction of Maj.-Gen. C. G. Morton, commanding the Hawaiian Department, United States of America, which has been forwarded to Washington, District of Columbia. For strictly military roads it is recommended that the federal government bear the entire cost of construction and maintenance. For roads which are to be shared by the military and the civilian populations, a system of cooperative construction and upkeep is proposed.

## STRIKE OF NEW YORK TUGBOAT WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Refusal of boat owners in the New York Harbor to grant the tugboat workers an increase asked resulted in the failure of about 4000 firemen, deckhands, and cooks belonging to the Harbor Boatmen's Union to report for work yesterday. As the exchange controls about three-quarters of the tugs operating in New York Harbor, shipping was tied up. Members of the exchange said the strike was unexpected and that it violated a contract which called for a 30 days' notice for termination.

## CHICAGO CODE INDEXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Code of 1911 has been brought down to date in an index to new general ordinances passed by the City Council subsequent to the enactment of the code. Lawyers and even judges have had a hard time finding out what the law is on account of the lack of an index to city ordinances passed in the last eight years, and the new book issued by the city clerk fills a widely felt need. There are some 10,000 notations in the new index which extends from 1911 up to and including July 21, 1919, and bulletins on new ordinances will be published from time to time to keep the index up to date.

## WOMEN AGAINST RESTRICTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Women's League for Equal Opportunity has written Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, asking that judgment on the advisability of inserting a plank in the Republican platform limiting the working hours of women be suspended until the workers themselves are given the opportunity to be heard. This organization, the letter adds, is working for the defeat of the so-called welfare bills now before the New York State Legislature, believing that the limitation and arbitrary fixing of hours would work hardship upon many.

## CANDIDATES IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
AUGUSTA, Maine—Carl E. Milliken announced yesterday that he would be a candidate in the June primaries for the Republican nomination for governor. He is serving his second term as chief executive. Governor Milliken added that he would make no active campaign for the nomination beyond circulating and filing petitions required by law. John Deering, of Saco, a state Senator, and Col. Frederick H. Parkhurst, of Bangor, former chairman of the Republican State Committee, have also announced their candidacy for the nomination.

## MAINE TO USE OWN PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
PORTLAND, Maine—The former point of view of the State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League is given by E. C. Patten of Topsham, who says that the cream of farm products is now shipped out of the State, and that one work of the state organization should be to create a demand for Maine goods, and keep them in Maine. But more important than to check the export of goods is to stop the constant stream of young people who go away and settle elsewhere, he says.

## MARTENS ALWAYS A REVOLUTIONARY

He So Reveals Himself Before Senate Committee of Inquiry—Alleged Russian Agent Was Deported From Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Always a revolutionary, whether in the Russian University, in forced service in the German Army, plotting in Switzerland with fellow revolutionists, in England as a technical representative of a great Russian steel company, or in the United States carrying on a varied propagandist career, so Ludwig Christian Alexander Carlovitch Martens, "Representative of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in the United States of America," revealed himself before the Senate Foreign Relations sub-committee investigating Bolshevik activities yesterday.

Mr. Martens, who looks the typical Teutonic engineer, gave an apparently straightforward account of his life. None of his activities, so far as his story went, had been inimical to the law and order of the United States, except in so far as his connection with Russian Bolshevism is concerned. The witness told the committee that he was a native of Russia, of German parents, residing there, and when he applied to the Russian authorities for citizenship he was told that he must first serve his term in the German Army, which he refused to do.

## Two Years in German Army

Becoming involved in the revolution in 1896, the year of the coronation of Nicholas II, he was sentenced to two years in prison, followed by deportation to Germany, where he was seized by the German authorities and made to serve two years as a common soldier.

When his term was finished he went to Hamburg and practiced his profession until 1905, when he went to Switzerland and met old friends from the Russian Social Democratic Party. Then he went to England, where he remained for 10 years and was registered in 1916 as an enemy alien, the English assuming that his German citizenship was merely technical.

Mr. Martens presented documents in regard to his internment and his permission to come to America. He said he represented a Russian steel company in this country, as he had in England, and was buying machinery for it. He contributed without pay to the "Novy Mir," the Russian Socialist paper published in New York, which he understood to have been smashed in the recent raid. This was the paper with which Leon Trotsky was connected for about three months when he was in the United States.

## Copy of Credentials

He did not declare his German citizenship, Martens said, because he was a Russian citizen. He submitted a photographic copy of his credentials as the representative of the Soviet Republic, authorizing him to "take in charge and administer, in the name of the Russian Federal Soviet Republic, all movable and real estate of the former embassy and consulates and all property on the territory of the United States belonging to the Russian Republic." He was authorized also to solicit and answer claims and to defray expenses and receive moneys on behalf of that government.

Although he could not produce his papers, Mr. Martens declared that his citizenship papers had been obtained for him after the Russian revolution and had probably been sold up by the censor. He promised to supply a letter from his sister in Petrograd informing him that she had sent them.

The hearings have been adjourned until next Monday when the committee will have the assistance of Wade H. Ellis, former assistant Attorney General, as special counsel.

The room was filled yesterday with interested persons, while the chairman, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, piled Mr. Martens with questions.

## STUDENTS PLAN COMMUNITY WORK

Massachusetts Secondary Schools Have Movement to Find Methods of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Because public schools in general and in the eastern part of the United States in particular have been held to be too academic, a movement is under way in the secondary schools of Massachusetts for the purpose of effecting a more direct contact with the actualities of the outer world, namely, the Massachusetts Students League. And slogans so often stressed in the world's recent forward steps made it appropriate that the occasion of the first annual meeting of the league, held in Boston on Saturday, should be to find practical methods of community service.

Schools recognized as the more progressive are affiliating with the league. Already something like 20 secondary schools have joined. And the young man who is now the league's president feels certain that 60 schools will soon be on the list, because they appreciate the value of the movement. The students who are promoting the organization seem very much in earnest in their efforts to grasp the truths underlying the idea of democracy. They wish to connect their school life with the social, political, and economic life outside of school. They want to know the full significance of going to school. They have no taste for the dry-as-dust aspect of education.

At the meeting, Saturday, one

speaker handled the subject of reconstruction, another that of thrift, and a third, the absolute necessity of giving attention to the spiritual side of life as well as the material. A students' mandolin club from Brookline furnished entertainment.

From the beginning it has been the thought of Miss Alice Howard Spaulding and Miss Carolyn M. Gerrish, two of the teachers who have had much to do with the forming of the league, that if each school could have a central organization, correlating all the other student organizations, and if the students could be led to see that any service performed for any one of the organizations was a service performed for the whole school and so for the whole community, and that if representatives of the schools could get together and know each other and find out how the other schools were carrying on their various activities, that it would prove of incalculable worth to the schools themselves and in the making of capable leaders in the citizenship to be.

## WIDE DIVERGENCE ON SEDITION BILLS

Congressmen Differ, Not on Desirability of Fighting Disloyalty, but on Efficacy of Present Laws and Questions of Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There is a wide divergence of opinion among the members of both houses of Congress in regard to the necessity of putting additional anti-sedition legislation on the statute books. This has nothing to do with the views of these members as to the desirability of stamping out sedition. It is a lining up according to differing ideas of fairness and justice, of the availability and efficacy of laws already in existence, and also of what is a wise policy.

The sentiment in favor of piling up penalties and extending the scope generally of existing laws against sedition finds expression in the bills introduced in the Senate by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, and in the House of Representatives by W. J. Graham (R.), Representative from Illinois. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, has been urging more laws to enable him to put down dangerous radicalism. Yesterday he notified Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas, chairman of the Rules Committee, that he would explain to the committee next Thursday the need for the character of legislation found in the Sterling and Graham bills.

Public hearings have been announced on sedition legislation to begin on that day. Among those who will appear in support of its passage will be Mr. Graham and delegations of prominent business men from New York, Chicago, and other cities. Samuel Gompers and other representatives of the American Federation of Labor will be present to oppose the legislation.

In his conference with Mr. Campbell yesterday, the Attorney-General said that he welcomed the opportunity to tell not only of the immediate and pressing needs of legislation but also to point out to the committee the weaknesses in the present laws which made it impossible to reach certain dangerous criminals, and to convince the people that the proposed legislation in no way constituted a menace against their freedom of speech or of the press and was not a violation of the constitutional rights guaranteed to them.

The charge that there was such a menace in the bills has been made by Mr. Gompers and by other persons who see in the proposed legislation an attempt to restrict freedom of expression and to make pitfalls for individuals and organizations.

## STOCKYARDS COUNCIL QUILTS FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Federation of Labor has accepted the withdrawal of 14 locals of the Chicago Stockyards Labor Council, organized on the plan of One Big Union, and comprising 35,000 members. This action was taken after requests for expulsion from the federation had been made by the international officers of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and instructions to expel had been received from the American Federation of Labor. The charge of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen was that the stockyards council had refused to recognize the district council of the international organization and the authority of the international officers. The Chicago Federation gave the officers of the Stockyards Council and members a vote of confidence before taking this action.

## CARS STOPPED ON FIVE LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Operation of five electric car lines on Staten Island ceased, yesterday, despite a court injunction served on the superintendent of the Staten Island Midland Railway Company forbidding suspension of service. About 200,000 men and women were thus delayed in getting to their work. A few bus lines were established to help transport them.

## NEW MIDDLETOWN MAYOR

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—James P. Connelly, Democrat, was elected Mayor yesterday over his Republican opponent, George A. Tierney, and succeeds Arthur McDowell, Republican. The City Council is Republican.

## FLORIDA PROFESSOR FORCED TO RESIGN

Newell L. Sims Alleged to Have Written Letter Expressing the Hope Soviet System Would Prevail Throughout the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
GAINESVILLE, Florida—Because of his alleged radical views and disparagement of the United States Government, Prof. Newell L. Sims, head of the department of sociology and political science at the University of Florida since 1915, has been forced to resign by A. A. Murphy, president, and the board of control of the university. The Department of Justice and the university authorities conducted a six-weeks' investigation which culminated last Friday in the searching of the professor's home under a federal search warrant. Much radical literature was found, but all was said to be of economic nature.

A letter alleged to have been written by the professor to the Rev. A. F. Henry, Bolognese Equatorial Mission, Congo Belge, Coquilhatville, Africa, W. C., which was intercepted by the British and turned over to the United States Government, started the investigation. The letter follows in part: "I imagine some of my letters may have been lost or destroyed by the censorship here or elsewhere, for I said things which if printed would have landed me in the penitentiary for 20 years—under the American Govern-

ment and its Espionage Act. Yes, peace is here. The real victors have been the peoples' victors east of the Rhine. I grieve that the Allies have been the victors, for the triumph is so vicious in its after effects that right and justice fall. The one thing that interests me now is the social revolution east of the Rhine. I glory in the Soviet Republic of Russia and pray for the day when it shall be established in all of the world."

The letter also mentions that the writer is getting out a new book on rural sociology that is so radical that he is publishing it under a pseudonym.

## Tammany to Fight Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Tammany is to conduct a fight against Bolshevism, the society announces, through educational propaganda in which it is inviting schools, churches, and civic organizations to participate.

## TEXTILE COUNCIL IS FORMED IN LAWRENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—A textile council has been formed comprising delegates from each of the textile crafts in this city to lay plans to oust all radical leaders from the city in case of any serious disputes in the industry. The council will represent about 13,000 skilled workers and will give the mill owners an opportunity of dealing with the men in their employ in case demands are made. The movement has met with the hearty cooperation of the mill men.

## PLACING PRODUCTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—New York University is preparing a volume of graduates' occupations in order to provide the best possible means of obtaining for them positions which are worthy of their education and ability. "What would we think of the business intelligence of an industrial concern, that took the greatest pains to select out a product of supreme excellence," asked Elmer Ellsworth Brown, chancellor, "but gave no consideration to placing the product where it would be most serviceable? The university that pays no attention to the activities of its graduates from the moment they receive their diplomas is almost equally open to criticism." The census aims to connect each graduate with the particular field of endeavor where he can do his best work and receive the highest remuneration. The faculty committee in charge of the canvass will be supplemented by members from the General Alumni Association and prominent business men.

## NEED OF PRINT PAPER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department will be asked to aid American publishers in obtaining supplies of Canadian print paper, the House Ways and Means Committee decided yesterday after George M. Young (R.), Representative from North Dakota, had informed the committee that the Canadian Government had reduced normal shipments of paper by 15 per cent through an export embargo.

## New February Numbers of

# Columbia Records



## Hackett and Barrientos in Exquisite Rigoletto Love Duet

These exclusive Columbia artists make a marvelous vocal combination in "E il Sol dell'Anima," the world-famous duet of the Duke and Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto." The leading dramatic soprano and the leading lyric tenor of the Metropolitan Opera blend their voices in one of the very greatest of all arias.

49616—\$2.00

## Grainger Sparkles in "Polish Dance"

That enticing melodious mixture of blitheness and pathos, Scharwenka's "Polish Dance in E Flat Minor," ripples forth alluringly under Percy Grainger's lightsome touch. On the reverse this exclusive Columbia artist renders that popular favorite by Grieg, "To the Springtime," and his own sailor's chantey, "One More Day, My John."

A-6128—\$1.50



## Seidel's Violin Sobs "Eili, Eili"

A marvelous feat of musicianship is this exclusive Columbia artist's rendering of "Eili, Eili," one of those Hebrew melodies which speak a language all can appreciate. An age-long prayer seems to speak in the tones of Toscha Seidel's violin.

49526—\$1.50

## And 48 Other Great Selections

The 51 new Columbia selections for February include 2 Grand Opera arias, 1 Neapolitan ballad sung by a Grand Opera star, 18 popular song hits, 8 orchestra selections, 4 band pieces, 3 piano solos, 2 accordion solos, 2 hyms, 1 violin solo and 10 dances, comprising 6 fox-trots, 3 waltzes and a one-step.

Get the new Columbia Novelty Record Booklet Every Columbia dealer has it

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month  
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## ARMENIAN UNION PRESENTS PROTEST

Memorial Asks United States to Use Its Influence to Prevent the Formation of Armenian State Excluding Cilicia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Armenian National Union of America, yesterday transmitted to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, a memorial protesting against the proposed formation of an Armenian State not including the Cilician provinces, in part, as follows:

"The Armenian National Union of America and the Armenians throughout the States have read with deep concern and apprehension Lord Curzon's speech in the House of Lords in regard to the future fate of Armenia. The Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, while displaying earnest and deep sympathy toward the cause of the Armenian people, has declared to the members of the Upper House that the allied powers will soon dispose of and settle the Armenian question by the creation of an Armenian State, which, we understand, is not to include the Cilician provinces of Armenia and other Armenian territory north of Cilicia.

### Proposed New Armenia

"The Armenia which the allied powers intend to create, if we are to give a correct interpretation to the noble lord's address delivered to the House of Lords on December 17, last, will include three Armenian provinces immediately south and west of the territory of the Armenian Republic, which has for its seat Erevan, with an exit to the Black Sea, with the possible inclusion of the territory within the limits of the said Republic. The noble lord stated that the powers did not intend to create an Armenia from sea to sea. In other words, an exit to the Mediterranean will be barred, and the future Armenian State will be penned in between Mesopotamia on the south, a French sphere of influence in Cilicia, and the Black Sea to the north.

### Alleged Violation of Rights

"We respectfully beg to submit that an Armenia thus created and thus circumscribed is not viable. The Armenian people would consider it a violation of the rights of nations, a disregard of the solemn promises of the allied powers, and as being diametrically opposed to the principle of self-determination, to insure which this war has been waged and for the success of which the Armenians fought side by side with the liberal nations of the world and sacrificed more than a million men on the altar of national liberty and for the triumph of the principle of nationalities.

"The solution of the Armenian question on the lines suggested by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain and reechoed by the French papers recently would not solve the Armenian question. It will be a half measure, detrimental to the cause of peace and progress in the Near East. For three consecutive centuries, up to the end of the fourteenth century, Cilicia, with Tarsus and Adana as centers of culture and commerce, was an independent State, with Armenian kings and sovereigns allied and in close touch with the western powers of Europe, and the center of progress and civilization. The Armenian has ever considered Cilicia as an inseparable portion of his native land, and this sentiment has been echoed in their folklore, in their songs and legends, in their literature, and in their books of history.

### WAYS PROPOSED TO AMERICANIZE ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Enactment of laws by the state Legislature compelling employers of alien adult laborers to provide for their instruction in the English language and American ideals, was advocated by William McCandless, assistant superintendent of schools, at yesterday's hearing before the Lusk committee. William L. Ettinger, superintendent, thought that legislation could not instill patriotism, that it must be voluntary. The present unrest he charged to a few radicals who had been exploited. A state appropriation of \$1,000,000 for Americanization of foreigners through the schools was advocated by A. S. Prall, president of the board of education.

### WOMAN'S BUREAU IN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for the establishment of a woman's bureau in the Boston Police Department, similar to that in Washington, District of Columbia, are to be presented Tuesday, January 27, at a meeting under the auspices of some 20 women's organizations, including the Boston League of Women Voters, the Federation of Women's Clubs and the Young Women's Christian Association.

For about 18 years, women's groups of Boston have advocated a bureau of this kind, and now, because of the record of the bureau in Washington, which has been in operation since September, 1918, and also because of the work done by Miss Mary E. Driscoll and her corps of assistants in Boston under the direction of the War Department during the past year and a half, which is recognized as having demonstrated the value of the work women can do along these lines, there

has arisen a demand that it be continued and enlarged.

The woman's bureau in Washington was organized by the superintendent of the Washington Metropolitan Police, to enforce war-time legislation, which provided that the District should be dry and cleaned up generally. It proved so valuable as an emergency measure that it was made permanent. The main functions of the bureau are three: preventive, corrective, and general police work. Under the first has come supervision of places of amusement, of railway stations and all large public gatherings; welfare work with individual girls and their families.

### EMBARGO NOT LIFTED BY UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No relaxation of the embargo imposed by the United States Government on shipments of merchandise to Soviet Russia has been announced by the State Department, although the Supreme Council at Paris last week decided that the allied powers would lift their blockade to a limited extent. It was said yesterday at the State Department that sympathy was felt for the cooperative societies of Russians and if it could be guaranteed that shipments to Russia would remain in their hands a different attitude toward trade relations with that country might be adopted. The United States has not been a party to the blockade, but through the embargo virtually accomplishes the purpose of a blockade.

### JAIL SENTENCE FOR DRY ACT VIOLATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BURLINGTON, Vermont—The first real case of a violation of the national prohibition law, by bringing liquor in from Canada, to appear in the United States court, in this district, was tried today by Judge Harland B. Howe, who sentenced Joseph Brasseur of Rouens Point, New York, to serve a year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. Great influence was brought to bear to get Brasseur off with a fine, but Judge Howe stated that this was the first case of the illegal importation of liquor to come before him and while he realized the sentence was severe he wished to make an example to others. He insisted on the sentence of a year and a day and announced that his policy in the future with those caught setting liquor in from Canada would be very severe.

### DRY ACTION BY INTERCOLLEGIATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
DES MOINES, Iowa—The intercollegiate prohibition association at its national convention here recently came out strongly for law enforcement of the prohibition amendment and for the winning of the foreign population of this country to the cause of prohibition. Dr. Leigh Colvin of New York City, president of the association, in addressing the convention made an appeal to state officials to cooperate with federal authorities in law enforcement of prohibition. The convention passed strong resolutions giving approval to the plan recently adopted by the executive committee of the association which calls for reorganization on a world-wide basis of activity.

### WOOD WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Headquarters for the Leonard Wood campaign committee have been opened in Washington, with George H. Moses (R), Senator from New Hampshire, in charge. The headquarters here will supplement the work of the Wood headquarters in New York and Chicago. Senator Moses said yesterday that the announcements by Elihu Root and J. A. A. Burnquist, Governor of Minnesota, in support of General Wood, and the selection of the first two delegates from Oklahoma to the Republican convention in his favor, were considered to be favorable developments in his candidacy for the presidency.

### TEACHER SHORTAGE IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
AUSTIN, Texas—The shortage of teachers in Texas is indicated in statistics of the public schools which show that there are 37 pupils in the public schools of the State for every teacher employed, including rural schools as well as city schools. There are 1,059,729 pupils within the scholastic age enrolled in the public schools, with only 29,001 teachers, including those in all schools and all grades.

### EMERGENCY ACT INVALID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BISMARCK, North Dakota—The Supreme Court of North Dakota has held invalid House Bill No. 60, an act of the recent special session of the North Dakota Legislature making all measures passed effective at once. The court held the bill did not receive a two-thirds vote, and therefore was not an emergency measure. Measures affected include several related to the split in the League administration.

## PUBLIC ASKED TO BACK UP DRY LAW

New York Meeting, Which Votes Support, Addressed by John F. Kramer, Who Replies to Personal Liberty Argument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—John F. Kramer, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, told clergymen of New York and vicinity, at their annual meeting yesterday, that he thought it was not right to assume anything else than that the American people were going to obey the law and so abide by the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, but he warned against the danger of leaving enforcement entirely to the agents appointed by law. The people who believed in law enforcement must back up the agents, he said, and see that they did their duty. As for the argument that prohibition interfered with personal liberty, he added that criminal statutes and the Ten Commandments violated personal liberty just as much.

Support of People Needed  
Mr. Kramer said that the federal authorities were perfecting an organization in which local and state authorities would assist in the enactment and enforcement of suitable legislation to carry out the provisions of the amendment. If the officers should not have the support of the people in the work which they have to do under the Federal Prohibition Act and the laws enacted thereunder, it will be impossible for them to secure the results which they otherwise might secure.

John A. O'Connor, federal prohibition director for the state of New York, asked for the support of every law-abiding citizen in his work, and said that permits granted for the sale of liquor would be most closely scrutinized and revoked in case of suspicious transactions and that those who violated the law for profit would be severely punished. Mr. O'Connor added that the \$2,000,000 appropriated by Congress was totally inadequate for enforcement in all the states.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who was unable to attend the meeting, sent a message saying that the man who proposes to evade or violate the prohibition law because it is unacceptable to him is doing his utmost to magnify lawlessness and disorder, adding that prohibition represented a great step forward and must stand.

Proposed Separate State  
Congress, representing both wet and dry states, must pass a federal enforcement law in order to prevent the prohibition amendment from becoming inoperative in formerly wet states like New York, said William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the league. "Every congressman from New York City except one is on record against enforcement. The bill to make a separate state, composed mainly of New York City, is based on the belief of the wets that if they could get rid of the up-state sentiment the churches of New York City would not interfere with them much."

New York City is taking the actual advent of prohibition calmly, arrests under the Enforcement Act being comparatively few. Seizures under the same law have resulted in the storage of the goods in warehouses.

A resolution was adopted assuring the United States Government of their moral support and cooperation in the enforcement of prohibition, of their approval of efforts to secure state enforcement legislation, and of their disapproval of any attempt to repeal or weaken the National Prohibition Act before prohibition has had a fair trial.

### Dry Plans in Massachusetts

Anti-Saloon League Files Bill Modeled on Volstead Act  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Patterned as closely as possible after the Volstead act and making only such changes as are needed to fit local requirements and to function with local machinery of enforcement, the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League has presented a prohibition amendment enforcement bill to the Massachusetts Legislature.

"It is the belief of the Anti-Saloon League leaders that the purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment, and implicit within it," says Orville S. Pond, attorney for the Massachusetts branch of the league, "is uniformity of legislation and enforcement throughout the United States. If this were not the case prohibition would have remained simply a question of local control. In any case the 'concurrent power' clause in the amendment cannot mean conflicting acts but must mean cooperative enforcement."

"The purpose of the Massachusetts bill is to enable local officers to deal with local problems; to provide for the trial of violators in the state courts; to make the penalties payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Part II is a redraft of the present Massachusetts law relating to search for liquor illegally owned and it embodies no innovations. Part III takes into consideration the new provision of the Massachusetts Constitution limiting the state departments and commissions to 20 in number. Conforming to the scheme of reorganization and to the logic of the situation the duties and powers of enforcement are vested in the Commissioner of Public Safety, who already is head of the state police.

"The very thoroughness of this legislation ought to appeal to some who have not favored constitutional prohibition. In the first place, no community that is reasonably law-abiding need ever fear an invasion by federal officers. This has been a bugaboo of

the wets, but with the state and local officers empowered to enforce the law there will be no necessity to call on federal officers except in the case of persistent flagrant violations.

"Again, the very uniformity of the state and national acts is a protection to all who have any occasion to handle wet goods under a permit. One needs to become familiar with only one law. A number of slight variances would suffice to keep innocent men in trouble a good part of the time. Under the Anti-Saloon League bill the requirements are the same under both state and national law, and but one permit need be taken out, for the state officers will recognize the federal permit. In short, obey one law and you obey both."

Liquor Stock Seized  
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—Government agents yesterday seized a warehouse at the distillery of R. E. Wathen & Co. with its equipment and 35,000 barrels of liquor.

### LIQUOR SMUGGLING ALONG RIO GRANDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EL PASO, Texas—Prohibition in the United States has caused to be developed a traffic in liquor along the stretch of frontier between El Paso and Brownsville, Texas, which is only partly guarded. Mexicans, it is charged, wade the Rio Grande at night with sacks of liquor, chiefly whisky or tequila. The provost guards had information that 60 cases of liquor were destined to cross the river on the night of December 19, and aided by the police, they succeeded in taking 24 cases, the number officially reported confiscated. Two fatalities resulted from this engagement, in which it is said 200 shots were exchanged.

## ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Tremendous Savings Are Forecast  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—Although the prohibition amendment has been in operation but a few days it is already being admitted that the economic effect is likely to prove a surprise to the most optimistic supporters of the anti-liquor movement. It is being pointed out that wherever the War-Time Prohibition Act was even moderately enforced economic advantages became immediately evident. Anti-saloon officials here say that a year or two of enforcement of the prohibition law, together with an honest endeavor on the part of the public to observe it, will result in such enormous economic gains that on this ground alone the people of the country will universally endorse prohibition. One of the recent immense savings to the people by the operation of prohibition is found in St. Lawrence County in this State, which covers an area almost as large as Rhode Island. Two years ago it was proposed to build a \$100,000 extension to the county jail, but a controversy over a necessary bond issue delayed the movement until after war-time prohibition went into effect. The extension was never erected, and now the jail is reported to be practically empty of inmates.

### Liquor Plants in Useful Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reports which Anti-Saloon League officials have received from all over the United States indicate that nearly all the great distilleries and breweries of the country have been already transformed into useful industrial estab-

lishments, giving employment to thousands more workers and in many ways adding to the prosperity of the communities in which they are located as well as to the nation in general. Distilleries are being utilized for the manufacture of denatured alcohol for fuel and other purposes, for cold storage plants, creameries, cheese factories, and other uses. Breweries have been turned into malt sugar factories, automobile works, meat-packing and cold storage plants and fruit and vegetable dehydrating or evaporating plants. The collection of empty plants and army of idle workers, predicted by the liquor interests, have not materialized, say the prohibition leaders.

### Big Saving for Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A tremendous financial saving to the city, in police, court, jail, and related costs, by the establishment of war prohibition, is indicated in the report of the superintendent of police for 1919. There was a decrease of 18,366 in the number of arrests from those of the previous year, and the superintendent gives entire credit to dry conditions. The decrease, he said, did not become marked until after July 1, when war prohibition went into effect. "Prohibition," says the superintendent, "is without doubt responsible for this happy reduction in all classes of offenses. This includes also robberies, of which there were 5048, a marked decrease over the figures for 1918. The majority of arrests made during a year are, of course, for offenses of disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and associated offenses. This class of offenders has been rapidly disappearing since the advent of prohibition, and it is to be expected that a further decrease will take place as intoxicating liquor becomes more difficult to obtain."

## MORE EDUCATION FOR THE NAVAJO INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York—The need of increasing educational facilities among the Navajo Indians is urged in the thirty-seventh annual report of the Indian Rights Association for 1919, which advocates an increased appropriation for schools in these districts. Many adult Navajo Indians residing under the Pueblo Bonito Agency are unable to read or write. It says.

"To meet this need in partial fulfillment of treaty promises, \$100,000 has been appropriated annually for the past seven years to provide 'day schools' for the tribe. The present need is stated in a letter received from W. R. Johnston, chairman of a commission appointed by the thirteenth annual meeting of the Southwest Bible and Missionary Conference, held at Flagstaff, Arizona, August 30, 1919.

"It is a self-evident proposition," said Mr. Johnston, "that the placing of these children in school would shorten the task of the government in civilizing this great tribe by at least a quarter of a century, and would mean the saving of millions of dollars to the Treasury, while at the same time it would add no inconsiderable sum to the wealth of the southwest and of the Nation. It would be an act of far-seeing and constructive statesmanship to make provision for placing every Navajo child in school for 10 years."

The total expenditure for this work would amount to a little over \$12,500,000, which the letter points out, is a legitimate and worthy addition to the national budget, but it adds that this is not necessary, since the timber and deposits of coal on the Navajo Reservation are worth \$25,000,000, from which the expenditure may be repaid.

# 1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1920

## Our 69th Birthday Sale

### Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Tuesday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

<p>Women's New Spring Jersey Suits, advanced styles, pinch back and pocketed models.....\$25.00</p> <p>Women's New Spring Suits, narrow belt and man tailored collar.....\$25.00</p> <p>Women's New Oxford Suits, strictly man tailored, with chain belt trim.....\$35.00</p> <p>Women's Extra Size High Grade Coats, some with fur collars.....\$25.00</p> <p>Women's Extra Size High Grade Suits, one of a kind models.....\$35.00</p> <p>Women's Extra Size Serge and Tricotine Dresses.....\$25.00</p> <p>Women's Extra Size White Velvet Waists, embroidered.....\$7.50</p> <p>Batiste and Voile Blouses, frilled and trimmed, hand embroidered.....\$5.00</p> <p>French Voile and Batiste Blouses, white with touches of color.....\$7.00</p> <p>French Voile Blouses, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.....\$7.50</p> <p>Batiste and French Voile Blouses, frilled and trimmed.....\$5.00</p> <p>Misses' Wool Jersey Suits, semi-Norfolk coats.....\$25.00</p> <p>Misses' Oxford and Silverstone Suits, various styles.....\$25.00</p> <p>Misses' Oxford Suits, for trimmed.....\$35.00</p> <p>Women's Patterned Blouses, frilled and trimmed, hand embroidered.....\$5.00</p> <p>Women's White Hand Embroidered Blouses.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Silk Hose, mostly fancy, broken lots.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Black Fibre Hose, black hose and socks.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Outsize Hose, black hose and socks.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Hand Worked Madeira Girders.....\$6.00</p> <p>Women's All Linen Corded Handkerchiefs.....\$3.75</p> <p>Women's Lipin Handkerchiefs.....\$3.75</p> <p>1 Hudson Seal Coat, 36 inches, nutria fur collar and cuffs.....\$125.00</p> <p>1 Ring Tail Opossum Coat, 36 inches, full belted model.....\$75.00</p> <p>1 Hudson Seal Coat, 36 inches, nutria fur collar and cuffs.....\$125.00</p> <p>1 Natural Muskox Coat, 36 inches, deep collar and cuffs.....\$125.00</p> <p>1 Seal Dried Otter Coat, 36 inches long, deep collar and cuffs.....\$125.00</p> <p>1 Hudson Seal Coat, 42 inches long, nutria fur collar and cuffs.....\$125.00</p> <p>1 Scotch Mole Coat, stone ends with pockets.....\$75.00</p> <p>1 Natural Deep Skunk Cape, stone ends.....\$100.00</p> <p>1 Taupe Fox Scarf.....\$100.00</p> <p>1 Taupe Fur Hat, gathered ends.....\$100.00</p> <p>1 Natural Gray Squirrel Suit, with pocket ends.....\$125.00</p> <p>2 Dyed Blue Fox Scarfs.....\$75.00</p>	<p>Misses' New Spring Model Dresses, in good quality serge, navy only.....\$25.00</p> <p>Sample Line of Junior Afternoon Dresses.....\$25.00</p> <p>Misses' High Class Tricotine Dresses, trimmed with many folds.....\$35.00</p> <p>Misses' Embroidered Russian Blouses.....\$25.00</p> <p>Misses' Satin Charmeuse Dresses, an advanced model in navy and black.....\$37.50</p> <p>Women's French Serge Dresses, embroidered and hand trimmed.....\$15.00</p> <p>Women's Percale House Dresses, striped and light grounds.....\$2.00</p> <p>Women's Satin Dresses, fune, surplice and Russian blouse styles, good quality satin.....\$16.50</p> <p>Women's Gingham and Chambray Blouses, plain and striped patterns, daintily trimmed.....\$4.00</p> <p>Women's Serge Dresses, good quality serge, plain and striped patterns.....\$13.95</p> <p>Children's White Ribbed Silk Hose, irregular.....\$7.50</p> <p>Infants' White Silk Hose, irregular.....\$2.85</p> <p>Infants' Cotton and Wool Bands.....\$6.50</p> <p>Infants' Wool Blankets, with pink and blue borders, crib size.....\$4.50</p> <p>Infants' Pink and Blue Down Filled Pillows, 14x17.....\$1.25</p> <p>Women's Corset Covers, hand made, trimmed, neat edges.....\$4.00</p> <p>Women's Nightgowns, good material, well made.....\$1.90</p> <p>Women's Straight Chemises, made of fine quality muslin and lace trim.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Drawers, fine material, trimmed with lace.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Envelope Chemises, made of fine quality muslin and lace trim.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Muslin Petticoats, made of good quality muslin, with embroidered flounce.....\$1.00</p> <p>Women's Knickerbockers, cut full, pink and white.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Extra Size Envelope Chemises.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Extra Size Muslin Petticoats, "cumble top and embroidered ruffle.....\$2.00</p> <p>Women's Extra Size Nightgowns, good material, full cut.....\$1.50</p> <p>Women's Extra Size Nightgowns, of fine material, lace, ribbon trimmed.....\$4.00</p> <p>Women's Silk Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Silk Crepe de Chine and Satin Chemises, ribbon strap and regulation shoulders.....\$1.50</p> <p>Women's Crepe de Chine Nightgowns, heavy quality crepe.....\$2.50</p> <p>Women's Trouseaux Suits, 20.00 and 25.00</p> <p>Women's Japanese Silk Pajamas, embroidered patterns.....\$12.50</p> <p>Women's Japanese Silk Envelope Chemises, full cut and well made.....\$12.50</p> <p>Women's French Nightgowns, fine hand work.....\$14.00</p> <p>Women's Madeira Nightgowns, of very fine embroidery.....\$16.00</p> <p>Women's Philippine Envelope Chemises, best design.....\$4.35</p> <p>Women's Philippine Corset Covers, all hand made and embroidered.....\$3.35</p> <p>Women's Philippine Nightgowns, fine embroidery.....\$8.00</p> <p>Women's Philippine Petticoats, embroidered flounce.....\$6.35</p>	<p>Men's Business Suits, conservative styles.....\$40.50</p> <p>Men's Overcoats, plain and fancy patterns.....\$40.50</p> <p>Society Brand Suits and Overcoats included.</p> <p>Men's Heavy Wool Blizard Vests.....\$2.50</p> <p>Men's High Grade Custom Made Suits.....\$25.00</p> <p>Men's Gun Metal Calf Lace Boots, heavy single sole, all sizes.....\$9.25</p> <p>Men's Tan Russia Calf Lace Boots, English toe, well sole.....\$7.50</p> <p>Men's Gun Metal Calf Lace Boots, English last, well single sole, nearly all sizes.....\$8.55</p> <p>Men's Silk Half Hose, in black and colors, full fashioned, irregular.....\$3.35</p> <p>Men's Silk Half Hose, heavy materials, irregular.....\$3.35</p> <p>Men's Plaided Silk Half Hose, with "clay" pattern.....\$1.75</p> <p>Boys' Fancy Norfolk Suits, all-wool materials, several models.....\$13.75</p> <p>Boys' School Overcoats, belted overcoats, several models.....\$13.75</p> <p>Boys' Juvenile Overcoats, all-wool materials.....\$13.75</p> <p>Boys' Fancy Norfolk Suits, all-wool materials, several models.....\$13.75</p> <p>All Wool Very Fine French Serge, for dresses, 48 inches, navy blue, a yard.....\$3.75</p> <p>All Wool Imperial Serge, 54 inches, navy blue, a yard.....\$3.75</p> <p>All Wool Fine French Serge, for dresses, navy blue, a yard.....\$3.75</p> <p>Men's Wear All Wool Serge, for suits, navy blue, 54 inches, a yard.....\$3.75</p> <p>All Wool Suing Serge, 56 inches, navy blue, a yard.....\$4.00</p> <p>All Wool Fine French Serge, for dresses, 36 inches, navy blue.....\$3.50</p> <p>Black Velour Tricotine, for coats, all sizes.....\$3.50</p> <p>Black All Wool Herringbone Suing, 56 inches, a yard.....\$3.50</p> <p>Black All Wool Fine French Serge, for dresses, 48 inches, a yard.....\$3.50</p> <p>Black All Wool Fine French Serge, for dresses, 48 inches, a yard.....\$3.50</p> <p>Black All Wool Storm Serge, 56 inches, a yard.....\$4.00</p> <p>Heavy Black Silk Braid, 2 1/2 inches wide.....\$2.75</p> <p>Wool Blankets, full bed size.....\$12.50</p> <p>Full Bed Size Wool and Cotton Blankets.....\$12.50</p> <p>Sateen Covered Wool Filled Puffs.....\$10.00</p> <p>Black Half Silk Crepe de Chine, all colors and white and black, a yard.....\$3.75</p> <p>Motifs, Ornaments, Garlands, in jet, crystal and colors, each.....\$1.50</p> <p>Colored Embroidered Georgette and Net Flounces, 3/4 and 1 yard lengths, 36 inches wide, each.....\$5.95</p> <p>Misses' Blouses of Batiste and Organdy, some hand made, embroidered and hemstitched collars and cuffs.....\$6.00</p> <p>Misses' Handmade Blouses of French Voile and Batiste, good frills, hemstitched and tucked, good frills, hemstitched and tucked.....\$11.00</p> <p>Misses' Broadcloth Silk Blouses in semi-trimmed styles.....\$6.50</p>	<p>Turkish Rug, size 13.5x9.9, scroll design, red ground.....\$40.00</p> <p>Spartan Rug, size 10.2x7.8, two-toned blue and red.....\$40.00</p> <p>Hamadan Rug, size 11.5x9, in rose, blue and camel's hair colors.....\$40.00</p> <p>Kirmanshah Rug, size 15.7x9, all-wool, in blue and red.....\$40.00</p> <p>Arak Rug, size 11.2x8.8, rose field scroll design.....\$40.00</p> <p>Shiraz Rug, size 15.10x7, moose design, in blue and red.....\$40.00</p> <p>Cake Sets, Nippon China, 7 pieces.....\$3.50</p> <p>Cups and Saucers, Nippon China, 4 dozen.....\$3.50</p> <p>Glass Sets, 6 goblets, 6 sherberts, 6 ice drink glasses, variety light cut pattern.....\$5.00</p> <p>Shells and Paper Shakers, Colonial glass, with best white metal cap, pair.....\$5.00</p> <p>Water Pails, white enamel, 12-quart size, triple coated.....\$1.50</p> <p>Covered Buckets, white enamel, 3-quart size, triple coated.....\$1.50</p> <p>Covered Buckets, white enamel, 2-quart size, triple coated.....\$1.50</p> <p>Family Scales, 24 lbs., warranted.....\$1.75</p> <p>Aluminum Double Bolders, 2-qt. size.....\$1.75</p> <p>Electric Flat Irons, 6-lb., high grade, warranted goods.....\$4.75</p> <p>Electric Toasters, quality guaranteed.....\$3.50</p> <p>Flour Sifters, white enamel, best grade, 25 lbs., triple coated, the most popular size.....\$1.95</p> <p>Bread Boxes, white enamel, best grade, triple coated.....\$3.25</p> <p>Roll Top Cake Boxes, white enamel, best grade.....\$3.25</p> <p>Brooms, regular standard, 36, 6 corn broom.....\$5.00</p> <p>Printed Linoleum, made to cover room without seam, a square yard.....\$1.10</p> <p>Isaid Linoleum, colors through to the back, a square yard.....\$1.25</p> <p>Wall Paper, 1 lot English tapestry imported dining room paper.....\$5.00</p> <p>Wall Paper, 1 lot English tapestry imported chamber paper.....\$5.00</p> <p>"Trinity Linen" Writing Paper, white only.....\$2.50</p> <p>Envelopes to Match.....\$1.50</p> <p>Script Style Engraved Plate with 50 Cards, name only.....\$1.75</p> <p>Linen Finish Envelopes, odd sizes, 100.....\$1.00</p> <p>Ivory Cream, for cleaning articles of ivory.....\$2.25</p> <p>Sandwood Bath Soap, doz.....\$1.10</p> <p>Pearl Buttons, colored, odd shapes, a dozen.....\$1.00</p> <p>Pearl Buttons, white enamel, best grade, Pearl Buttons, small and medium sizes.....\$1.00</p> <p>Bachelor Buttons, 2 1/2 inch, 100.....\$1.00</p> <p>American Crustacean Roller, printed, as sorted, 100.....\$1.00</p> <p>Ruffled White Curtains, made special to our order, a pair.....\$3.25</p> <p>Heavy Flannelette Curtains, hand drawn, white, very serviceable, a pair.....\$3.25</p> <p>Plain Ruffled Scarfs, made from remnants, worked edges, each.....\$1.00</p> <p>Real Brussels Lace Curtains, white, imported from Switzerland, 100.....\$1.00</p> <p>Corduroy, for curtains or covering, in several colors, a yard.....\$1.00</p>
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**Birthday Bargains Are Practically ALL NEW GOODS at MARKED DOWN PRICES**

The values offered this year are the best possible to procure under present market conditions. On account of these well-known, unprecedented market conditions there are a few departments where it will be impossible for us to offer as many items as in former years.

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled if Received Within Three Days

In Addition to the Above Items, Many Birthday Bargains Are on Sale Throughout the Store

Jordan Marsh Company Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day Jordan Marsh Company



## WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKERS TO MEET

Program Announced for Coming  
Fifty-First Annual Convention  
—Economic and Social Prob-  
lems Are to Be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The program of the fifty-first annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, to be held in Chicago, February 12 to 15, has been issued. According to a statement given out here, it is expected that 2000 delegates and visitors will attend.

The first sessions of the convention are to be held on Thursday, February 12, and will consist of sectional conferences on topics of the day. Among the subjects to be discussed are: "American Citizenship," by Mrs. Fredrick P. Bailey of Boston, Massachusetts; "Protection of Women in Industry," by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago; "Child Welfare," Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker of Austin, Texas; "Food Supply and Demand," Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Washington, District of Columbia; "Social Hygiene," Dr. Valeria H. Parker of Hartford, Connecticut; "Unification of Laws Concerning Women," Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch of Evanston, Illinois.

On the second day, the executive council of the association will discuss the question of the dissolution of the present suffrage organization and the organization of the "League of Women Voters." The convention of the present body is to be formally opened by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, during the afternoon.

Saturday will be devoted to reports at the morning session, and the opening session of the League of Women Voters will be held in the afternoon. A ratification dinner is scheduled for Saturday evening.

Monday morning's session is to be devoted to the election of officers of the League of Women Voters, and the afternoon session to a review of suffrage in ten decades, to be followed in the evening by a suffrage fashion pageant. Tuesday will be given over to a discussion of "Women and Political Parties," and the evening to a public suffrage mass meeting in Orchestra Hall. Gov. F. O. Lowden of Illinois, Mrs. Catt, and others, will speak. On Wednesday, a business session is to be held.

## PAPER CONTROLLER RESIGNS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—R. A. Pringle, K. C., Paper Controller for the Dominion of Canada, has handed in his resignation to the government. In doing so he says that his relations with the government have been quite harmonious but that having carried out the duties assigned to him during the war period, he felt that he had a right to return to his private practice.

Following Mr. Pringle's resignation, the government requested the Dominion Board of Railroad Commissioners to telegraph to the Ft. Frances Paper Company, ordering it to immediately restore the switch which, as has already been stated, it tore up last Monday in order to prevent the order of the paper controller for the seizure of paper for the western newspapers, to be carried out. Until the switch has been restored no newspaper, even when seized by the government, can be shipped to the west.

Little attention is being given in government circles to the report that two American papers, the Chicago Examiner and the Minneapolis Tribune, were commencing action against the Canadian Government for \$1,000,000 damages for the stopping of the export of newspaper. The Department of Justice points out that a suit against the Crown could not be brought without having first secured permission of the Crown to take that step.

Canadian Company Sends Paper West  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to news received from Ft. Frances, Ontario, the Ft. Frances Pulp and Paper Company has forwarded two cars of newspaper for western cities, namely Regina and Moosejaw in Saskatchewan. Permission having been obtained from the Minister of Customs, the consignment went through the United States in bond. The present shipment is the first to western papers for a week. The company has stated its willingness to make shipments for the future to the west if the embargo placed on exports by the Canadian Government is lifted. It is stated that the company's offer was not sufficiently definite to warrant the local representative of the Paper Controller to advise this step being taken. In the meanwhile the company is facing a loss of thousands of dollars a day through its inability to supply its American customers.

## NEW POSTMASTER NAMED FOR BOSTON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roland M. Baker has been nominated by President Wilson to be postmaster at Boston.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Roland M. Baker, nominated by President Wilson to be postmaster here, has been prominent in the shoe and leather trade of this section. He began his business career with a leather firm as its president, and was later connected with another firm in the same capacity. He traveled in Europe for some years, but on his return organized a tanning

and shoe manufacturing company at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1917 he retired from active business and became New England agent of the War Trade Board. It is reported from Washington, District of Columbia, that in the competitive examination for the office of postmaster he ranked first.

## COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As the result of a questionnaire which he conducted within his own county to determine the position he will assume toward the welfare bills in the state Legislature, Leonard W. H. Gibbs, Senator from the fifth district, Erie County, has found opposition to compulsory health insurance. Of 156 replies from employers, 139 opposed it, 16 did not answer the question whether they favored it, and one said he did favor it. Senator Gibbs asked them if they would ascertain the sentiment of their employees, and 95 of them said sentiment was opposed to the scheme, 39 could not determine the sentiment, 22 did not answer, and none declared the employees to be in favor of the plan.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF IDAHO LEGISLATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—A special session of the Idaho Legislature to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment is called by Gov. D. W. Davis for February 11. The members are asked to pay their personal expenses and to serve without compensation, but 20 cents per mile will be allowed for traveling.

Eighty-five per cent of the members had already signified to Governor Davis their willingness to come to a special session for this purpose. The day is set for February 11 because of the Lincoln banquet annually held in Boise, on February 12, for which many of the legislators would have made the trip to Boise.

## DRIVE AGAINST ILLICIT STILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

HENDERSONVILLE, North Carolina—Every effort is being made by prohibition agents to destroy the illicit distilleries and to capture the whisky blockaders who are scattered over the western North Carolina mountain counties. Recent activities of the prohibition forces have resulted in the capture of 40 or more whisky plants and the apprehension of 15 blockaders. The work of the agents will continue, it is said, until western North Carolina is rid of contraband liquors and the capture of the moonshiners is effected.

## BLUE SKY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—To make the Montana Blue Sky Law more effective, the state auditor has devised a new license blank for stock salesmen and has ruled that the salesmen must exhibit their license before attempting to sell to a prospective purchaser. The new form shows not only the name and authority of the agent, but gives statistical information regarding the company being promoted.

## THE JONES STORE CO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



## Women's Real French Lavera Gloves

The newest of styles in 2-clasp gloves are here now. Colors are brown, gray, black, white and pastel shades. Pique and over-seam down and with Paris point and heavy hand crocheted backs. Prices

\$3.50 to \$4.50  
Strap-Wrist Gauntlets

Unusually soft fine cape skin gloves for women; in brown and beaver; with spear point and embroidered backs; a pair, \$4.50.

Women's Double Silks  
Warm, serviceable gloves in brown, black and gray; 2-clasp lengths with self and 2-tone embroidered backs. A pair, \$2.00.

Jones—Main St., First Floor

## Berkson Bros

1106-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
Kansas City, Kans., Washington, D. C.,  
Topeka, Kans.

## Early Spring Modes

in Dresses, Coats, Suits,  
Blouses, Separate Skirts and  
Millinery

## WORK OF SETTLING CANADIAN SOLDIER

Thirteen Per Cent of Returned  
Men Have Applied to Board  
for Help to Begin Farming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Of the 338,000 soldiers who have returned to Canada from overseas, 13 per cent, or to be exact, 44,278 have applied to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada for assistance to take up farming. The board has qualified 33,498 and has made loans of \$54,701.858 for the purchase of agricultural land for returned soldiers and for stocking and equipping their farms.

It is expected that during this year there will be an even greater number of war veterans who will ask for the privileges of the Soldier Settlement Act. Throughout the Dominion, especially in the four western provinces, the board officials are preparing for increased activity in the spring. A great many soldiers are asking for land and qualifying for loans by taking instruction at training centers equipped by the board or on the farms of successful agriculturists throughout the Dominion.

A brief explanation of what the Government of Canada offers qualified agriculturists will assist in an understanding of the foregoing figures.

## Conditions of Free Grants

A veteran of the Canadian, Imperial, or Dominion's forces, who served out of the country of enlistment, or a member of any allied force who was resident in Canada prior to the war, or a member of the Canadian force who is receiving a pension for injuries incurred during service in Canada, is entitled to a free grant of land or to a loan amounting to a maximum of \$7500. There are three classes of loans. A former service man who wishes to purchase land may be assisted up to \$4500 for land purchase; up to \$2000 for stock and equipment; and up to \$1000 for permanent improvements. If he decides to take up crown lands in the western provinces, he is entitled to 320 acres and to a loan of \$3000 for stock and equipment and for permanent improvements. If he already owns land he is entitled to a loan up to \$5000 for the removal of encumbrances, for stock and equipment, and for permanent improvements. The rate of interest is 5 per cent; the loans for stock and equipment are repayable in four equal annual installments beginning the third year, no interest being charged the first two years. The other loans run for 25 years on the amortization plan.

At the end of the year 5695 soldier free grant entries had been made on Dominion lands in the west. This means an area of nearly 2,000,000 acres of virgin land which will be brought under cultivation.

Early Arrivals  
in

Knox Hats  
for Women

are  
Being Shown

## Wool Brothers

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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## BRILLIANT IDEAS

in new millinery for immediate wear and for early Spring, featuring the new imported French materials.

CELOPHANE VICA CLOTH  
STRIPED HAIR CLOTH  
CERE BRAIDS

are now being shown in many smart styles.

Fourth Floor.

## "Like Eating at Home"

Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria

3210 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Continous service 6:45 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Special Chicken Dinners on Sundays,  
Tuesdays and Thursdays

Embroidery Buttons Hemstitching Flaming  
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Flowers Delivered to Any Part of the United States

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means an area of nearly 2,000,000 acres of virgin land which will be brought under cultivation.

50,000 Men May Settle  
It is expected that eventually close to 50,000 returned men will settle on the land. The individual loans number about 18,000. The land purchase provisions of the act have been operative only since March and many more individual loans will be dealt with in the spring when soldiers in training and others going through the necessary stages of qualification have selected their land and are ready to begin work.

In the selections of settlers from the numerous candidates who offer, the board is careful to insure that the veteran who secures a loan is in every way fitted for the calling of agriculture. There will undoubtedly be some mistakes, but the opinion prevails that on the whole a splendid class of men have already qualified. It is estimated that at least 85 per cent of those on the land will be able to meet their obligations. Indeed, in some districts the board's officials have been amazed at the prompt manner in which settlers are repaying their loans. To quote the experience of one district office, more than a dozen settlers were able with the proceeds of the first year's operations to repay the board in full, although they had 25 years to do so.

## A Great Project

The land settlement scheme, which is declared by competent authorities to be the greatest project for the re-establishment of returned soldiers existing in any English-speaking country, is administered by a board of which W. J. Black, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture for the Dominion, is the chief. The board is subject to the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, a statesman who is anxious to make a notable contribution toward the settlement of the war heroes in walks of life that will be congenial to them and at the same time to strengthen Canada's position as a producing country.

The purpose of the government, Mr. Meighen stated, is to increase the area of agricultural production and at the same time to reward the soldiers of Canada for their sacrifices overseas.

## RESPONSIBILITY IN POLL TAX PAYING

Boston Activity in Getting After  
Delinquents Having Moral Effect  
of Speeding Up Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As every citizen must take his proportionate responsibility in making democratic government a success, the announcement of the Mayor of Boston that city employees with poll taxes unpaid will have the amount deducted from their pay, awakened them to a realization that tax payers generally are carrying along the burden of the approximately 67 per cent of unpaid poll taxes and impel them to become an active force in impressing upon delinquents the duty they owe to the municipality.

Approximately 35 per cent of the 1919 poll tax assessments of the city of Boston have been collected as a result of the recent announcement of the serving of warrants upon delinquent payers, said Frank S. Deland, city collector, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. "On the face of it, that does not mean much," continued Mr. Deland, "but this, is after only four months collecting as compared with only 33 per cent for the entire year of 1918 and a similar amount for many preceding years. Collections are now coming in over the counter at the rate of 2000 a day, to say nothing of the hundreds that come in through the mail."

The attitude of many of these people is evident, as for instance when they bring in unpaid tax bills which they have pigeonholed for the last five or six years. In other cities where the taxpayers bring in their assessments almost as soon as the bills are received, to the extent of 85 per cent and over, the people know that if they do not pay their polls when due they will be arrested. This has not been so in Boston. The collector's office of the city of Boston has no defense to put up whatsoever. We recognize that in previous years when the collections ceased to come, it was simply said that the rest could not be collected, and that it was not worth while to

enforce the collections. Each year something like \$250,000 was left unattempted in this way.

"According to the books here in the office, the best record made in the collection of poll taxes since 1895 was in 1905 when 44 per cent was taken in. Regarding the present drive it has been said that it will cost more than it is worth, but that is not so. The office force is not working overtime. And when the constables come to do the collecting by warrants, the constables' fees have to be paid by the delinquent taxpayer, the city does not pay the fees. The warrants cost a little and the 10 extra girl clerks who have been hired to fill them out is no great expense. Altogether the expense should come quite a little under 25 cents per warrant, so that the city is at least \$2 to the good. And with this sort of work followed out in years after this, what extra expense there now is will fast diminish, for the collections are bound to more nearly approach 100 per cent as in other cities."

"The warrants are now going out to constables in all the precincts, and as soon as they do, the delinquent taxpayer cannot bring or send his tax to this office; he will have to pay it to the constable holding his warrant. This is going to be our method henceforth, as long as I am on the job, anyway."

"In the 10 office days of this month 1800 polls of the year 1918 have come in, and 11,000 of the year 1919. Though the present warrants are for the delinquents of former years, it is good to see what a moral effect the drive is having upon the 1919 polls."

## GIFT FOR RUSSIAN STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Charles R. Crane recently renewed his gift of \$13,000 to the University of Chicago for instruction and library materials in Russian language and institutions.

## RENO CAR SERVICE IS DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada—Street car service in this city has been discontinued, permission having been granted the Reno Traction Company, which owns and operates the street car system, by the Public Service Commission. The company was permitted, however, to continue its service between Reno and Sparks, after giving assurance that it would replace the present equipment with modern improvements. The traction company was able to prove to the commission its inability to pay expenses, except on the Reno-Sparks line.

The City Council, having studied the traction lines in many large cities, favors a jitney bus system, and it is said that one or more companies are ready to apply for a franchise to operate a system of jitney bus transportation. According to the present ruling of the Public Service Commission, two competing lines cannot operate between the same points. As the Reno Traction Company has the present right of way between Sparks and Reno, it shuts out jitney service between these two cities, unless sufficient pressure is brought to bear on the commission by protests from the people concerned.

## GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The prices of gasoline suddenly advanced on Sunday from 24 cents to 27 cents, and dealers announce the price would be 30 cents soon. Managers of local branches of all oil companies declare they can give no reason for the sudden and unannounced increase.

## JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

## Smart New Suits Arrive

SUITS which vary in style from the plainest of tailor-mades to the most elaborate of dressy modes for southern climes. Narrowed shoulders and straight line skirts present silhouettes of extreme youthfulness, with here and there the flare of a smartly plumed jacket.

Tricotine, serge, velour checks, Poirer twill, gunniburl and hair-line stripes are favored materials, developed in black, navy and clay. Prices range from 48.50 to 175.00.



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Hats that are especially adapted to those who are planning trips to California, Palm Beach or other southern resorts.

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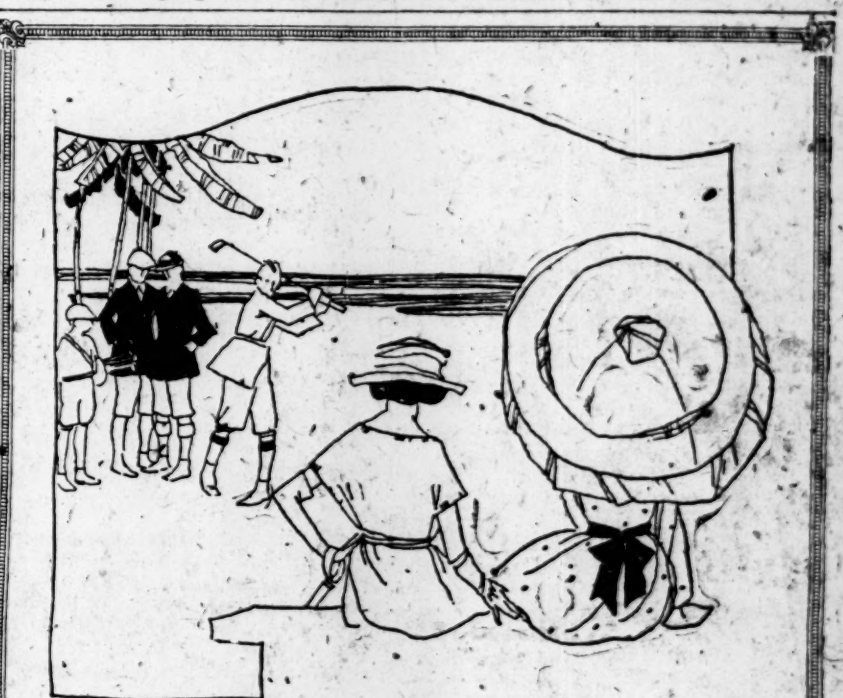
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Sports Skirts, Sports Suits, Sports Coats and Sports Dresses are in the Third Floor Apparel Sections.

Millinery for Southern Wear is now on display in the Millinery Salon on the Third Floor.

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Gold Suits and Coats, White Flannel Trousers, Flannel Suits in smart and comfortable styles.

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The Store for Men—Walnut Street

While Traveling Bags are on the Walnut Street Floor and Trunks are on the Fifth Floor.

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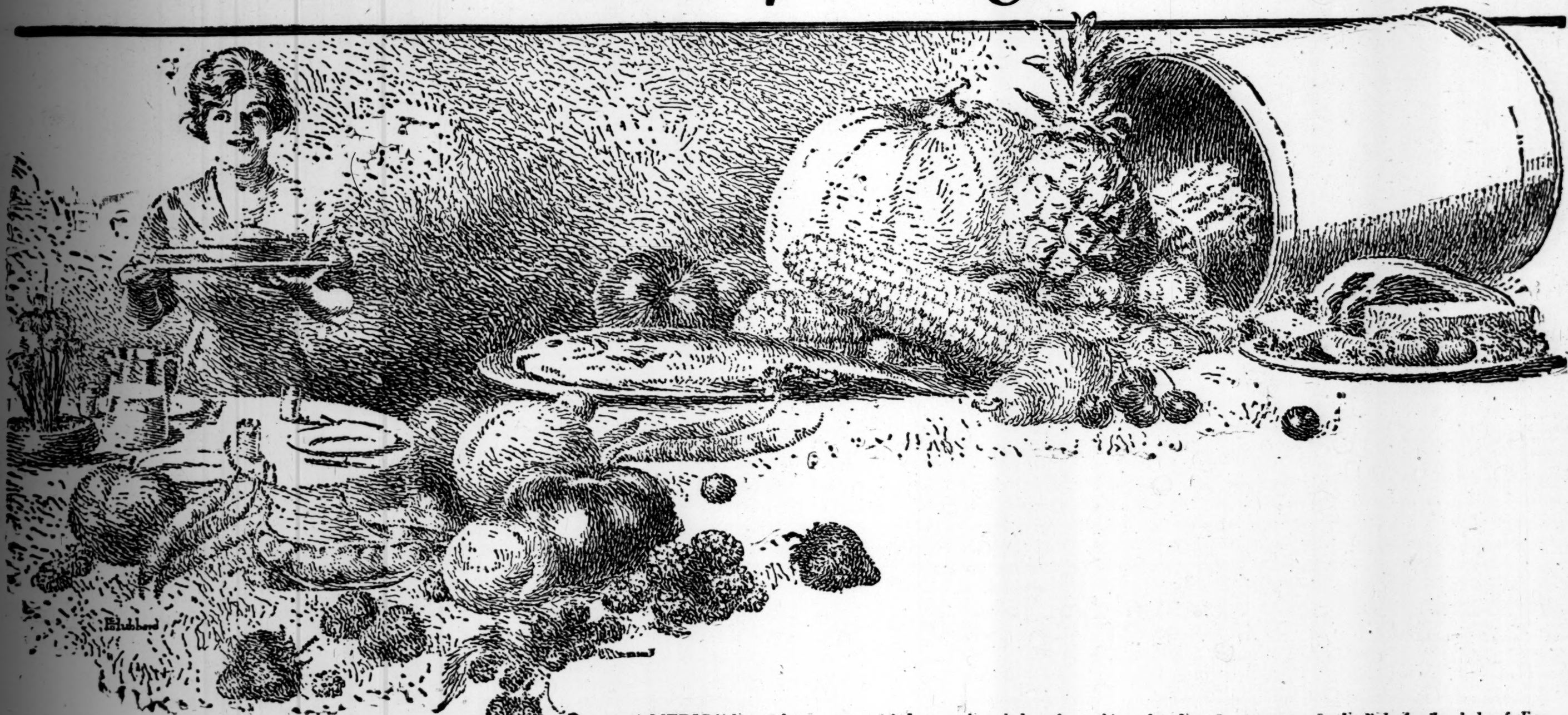
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# A Canned Food Message especially to Women



AMERICA has at least one great industry a knowledge of which will warm the hearts of all woman-kind.

Salute the canned food on your pantry shelf. The Pure Food Laws—commendable and necessary though they are—are yet far exceeded in the requirements which the great organized food canning industry of the United States lays down for itself.

## Think What Such Protection Means to Our Tables!

You whose important duty is the selection of the food that goes on the family table, remember this:

All over the United States there stretch the great organizations of the Pure Food Laws, Federal and State, working hand in hand.

All over these same United States there stretches from Washington—from the headquarters there of the National Canners Association—another great pure food organization—the voluntary Inspection Service of the National Canners Association.

## Not How Little It Must Do But How Much It Can Do

This is not an arm representing force or compulsion. Rather, it represents a united ambition on the part of a vast industry to keep itself in spirit and in practice above any necessity of laws of regulation.

Little wonder, then, that the canning industry has been called "the industry which legislates for itself"! Never does this industry forget that it is dealing with *food*—with food, the

thing of such vast consequence to the little family circle of the American home. In a very real way it realizes its responsibility and in a very real way it faces its responsibility.

## If Only You Could See It All For Yourself

Every American housewife should have the privilege of following through some of the great canneries of fruit, vegetables, soup, meat, sea food, milk and other products. Follow the Inspector of the Association as he passes, on one of his visits, from the supply of fresh foods to the sorting, cleaning, preparing; follow the Inspector all the way through to the sealing of the cans, the final cooking, cooling and storing away.

The Inspector represents a system which constantly, and at great expense, searches out the latest scientific facts of importance to this vital work of supplying the family table. He is a symbol of the painstaking care with which the canning business is conducted. He represents the earnest determination of the industry to supply our families with the best of food, clean, wholesome, nourishing and safe.

## Canned Food—"The Miracle on Your Table"

And so may American housewives, mentally at least, salute the most self-respecting of objects, the can of food. You are standing before a very wonderful thing—a product which knows the limitations of neither climate nor season, coming to you at any time and from any place. Richly it deserves its title—"The Miracle on Your Table."

## National Canners Association

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A nation-wide organization formed in 1907, consisting of producers of all varieties of hermetically sealed canned foods which have been sterilized by heat. It neither produces, buys, nor sells. Its purpose is to assure, for the mutual benefit of the industry and the public, the best canned foods that scientific knowledge and human skill can produce.

© 1920 National Canners Association





## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY MISS MARY G. EWING, C. S. B.

Miss Mary G. Ewing, C. S. B., of Chicago, Illinois, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, -Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Rieckhoff Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

"Through the harsh noise of our day, A low sweet prelude finds its way; Thro' cloud of doubt and creeds of fear A light is breaking calm and clear."

The enlightened view of our beloved New England poet was also prophetic. He recognized the value, permanence and reality of good, even when evil seemed to be predominant. He sounded a joyous note inspired by pure Christianity. Mrs. Eddy discovered the basis of what the poet foresaw and foretold. She not only corroborated the optimism of such poets as Whit- tier, but she also gave to the peren- nial promises of those other great poets, the poets of the Bible, a sub- stantive value by disclosing and mak- ing practical the Science which under- lies all true optimism. It was particu- larly fitting, and, we believe, inevi- tably in the unfolding of the divine law, that such a science should come to the world through the inspired thought of a woman. It ought to be plain to any sincere thinker that, to be really saved, we must recognize not only the fullness of God, but the com- pleteness of man. Christian Scientists, looking always for the deep meaning of great events, are learning through the practice of Christian Science day by day, to understand the vast import of Mrs. Eddy's career, and the immeas- urable scope of her mission. They are coming to know what woman really stands for in the universe of good. It therefore seems to them highly appropriate that the gospel of Chris- tian Science, which has been so prac- tically and wonderfully preached by the healing work of women, should also be proclaimed by them from the lecture platform. I take great pleasure in joining with you in according to the speaker of the eve- ning a most hearty welcome and I bespeak for her your undivided and sympathetic interest.

I have the honor to introduce Miss Mary G. Ewing, C. S. B., of Chicago, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The Lecture

Miss Ewing in her lecture said:

In my preparation for this lecture I have been wonderfully comforted and encouraged by some verses in the opening chapter of the book of Jeremia- h. You may remember that there came to Jeremiah, through the word of the Lord, a clear, distinct revelation of his true origin and parentage, and of his own sanctification and dedica- tion to the work of a prophet. And yet, as he perceived that this imposed upon him the preaching of the truth as to the spiritual origin and nature of man to a people blinded by materi- alism, he shrank from the task with a sense of his own weakness. In writ- ing his simple record he makes a vivid picture of the conflict going on in his thought. He may have been young in years, but I have no sense that it was of this alone that he was thinking when he cried, "Ah, Lord God! behold, I cannot speak: for I am a child."

And then the Lord answered him: "Say not, I am a child: for thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee, and whatsoever I command thee thou shalt speak. Be not afraid of their faces: for I am with thee to deliver thee" (Jeremiah 1: 6-8). And Jeremiah goes on to tell us that then the Lord put forth his hand and touched his mouth, and that the Lord said unto him: "Behold, I have put my words in thy mouth" (Jeremiah 1: 9).

And now, knowing that to me has been given the same message, at least in essence, and realizing the urgent need of humanity today to be told the truth about life itself, I, in my turn, must trust to God to put into my mouth His words which will touch your hearts and lead you to listen with unprejudiced thought to what I have to say to you; for truly, I come to you tonight with no "enticing words of man's wisdom" but with a message of healing born of deepest and tenderest experience. To bring to any of you who may feel that he is suffering from sorrow, dis- ease, poverty, or sin, some measure of the knowledge of good which he can begin to use practically at this very moment, to loose him from this burden of suffering—this is my privi- lege, my hope, my confidence. There is healing—tender, compassionate heal- ing—in the first right idea we gain of the true nature of good, and it is pos- sible for you and for me to gain that right idea here and now.

Help in Time of Need

I, myself, am a Christian Scientist today because many years ago, in a time of sorrow and fear, when my own dear father had been given up by physicians to die, he was quickly restored to health by Christian Science treatment. At the time that this miracle, this marvel, happened to us we had never heard the words "Chris- tian" and "Science" coupled; indeed, we had more or less the world's sense that in some mysterious and funda- mental way Christianity and science were opposite and irreconcilable. At the time of this healing we began to study the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, and for all these years that book—the inspired revela- tion to this age of the true Science of Life—has been our comforting, en- lightening, and healing teacher and friend. It began at once to give us a new and true basis of thought; to educate us out of our petty, limited, and selfish sense of life; to free us from fear of sickness and accident, poverty and misfortune; it emptied our well-filled medicine chest of all

its drugs and tonics and plasters; it began to make us happier and healthier and more active and useful; it healed our sicknesses; in fine, it worked a revolution in our daily liv- ing, and the truth that we were learning spread from us to others and began to work the same miracle in other lives. During all the years that have elapsed since then, Chris- tian Science has been our only phy- sician, and the Christian Science text- book has been our daily guide and counselor. And I rejoice to be able truthfully to declare to you as one proof of the inspired character of Science and Health, that this great work of Mary Baker Eddy is to me today, after these many years of reading and study, more profoundly interest- ing and helpful than ever before, and that it constantly reveals new beauties and new treasures of meaning.

When the lawyer from among the group of Pharisees and Sadducees, harking back to the materialistic and mistaken sense of Judaism, asked Jesus (Matt. xxii: 36-40), "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" our Master replied, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." This is a profound and entirely metaphysical statement; a setting forth in concise and direct fashion of the fact underlying all manifesta- tion of life; a presentation of the truth about God and man, the abso- lutely necessary fundamental knowl- edge upon which, as Jesus says so tersely, hang all the law and the prophets.

Definition of God

I accept whole-heartedly the defini- tion of God which Mrs. Eddy gives in Science and Health (p. 465) in the chapter "Recapitulation." I also ac- cept unreservedly her statement on the same page that these seven terms which she uses to define God, "Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love," are synonymous; that is, that they so literally and absolutely mean the same thing that they are to be used the one in the place of the other. In order to have any adequate com- prehension of this, you must remember that Mrs. Eddy does not use these words in the ordinarily accepted, su- perficial sense, but that their basic meaning has been ascertained and un- derstood and is here presented. As one begins to use these terms inter- changeably, it gradually dawns upon his thought that each of them conveys to him, in some degree, the meaning associated with the others, and yet that all are necessary to gain a broad and vital knowledge of the creative power—a complete understanding of the profound significance of the word "God."

When the individual accepts the definition of God as a basis of thought, and is the real key to the Scriptures which Mrs. Eddy has fitted to the willing hand, then the follows logically and inevitably a cor- rect idea of the universe, including man, as the creation of God—a uni- verse and a man expressing the power and might, the beauty and grandeur, of an infinite intelligence which is good.

The great French lexicographer, Larousse, defines metaphysics as "knowledge of first causes and of first principles" (connaissance des causes premières et des premiers principes), and in this sense Christian Science is exact, accurate, demonstrable meta- physics. Mrs. Eddy gave its keynote when she wrote, "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered" (Science and Health, p. 170). Christian Science is the supreme answer to the uttered and unuttered questioning of all time, which questioning Pilate voiced when he cried, "What is truth?"

Mrs. Eddy gained her knowledge of Principle directly from the Bible, and when, through reason and revelation corroborated by exact and scientific demonstration or proof, she had es- tablished her discovery of the system, which she called Christian Science, she wrote her great textbook. It may be said of her, as Zacharias said of his son John: "Thou shalt go before the face of the Lord: for to make ready his wayes for to show science and helthe to his people" (Luc 1: 17-18 Wycliffe). I am quoting this from the Wycliffe translation, that first English version which, as one writer says, we owe "to a faith that the Bible is a book of emancipation for the mind" (McAfee—The Greatest English Classic, p. 12).

Named Through Inspiration

Mrs. Eddy named her book through inspiration. It is an interesting fact that she was not familiar with the phrase "science and helthe" in the quaint and exact English of Wycliffe, and did not become acquainted with it until some six months after she had made her choice of title. Comparing this translation, "to show science and helthe to his people" with the cor- responding expression in our King James Version, "to give knowledge of salvation unto his people," we become conscious of the intimate relationship in meaning between "health" and "salvation."

The Bible is not one book but many books—veritably a collection of the masterpieces of a mighty literature; the outpouring of the heart and soul of a great people who, in spite of their lack of perception and through all their wanderings in the maze of mor- tality and material belief, still clung more closely than any other people to the idea of one God, one universal, ever-present and ever-potent Mind. Moses, their great leader, saw this so clearly that he tabulated the law and furnished the foundation for all mod- ern law, and he caught beautiful though fleeting views of a more spir- itual sense of Life and Love. Cen- turies later in fulfillment of prophecy and revelation came Jesus, that mar- velous genius who understood and

demonstrated the truth of being as no one else has yet done,—Jesus, the lov- ing Way-shower to humanity, to you and to me,—who, by the meekness and might of his transcendent life, earned and won the unique distinction of the title Jesus, the Christ, "Jesus the God-crowned or the divinely royal man," as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 313).

Now the Bible is valuable to us only in proportion to our recognition of the right idea of God. The Bible was written through inspiration, reflection of intelligence; it can only be under- stood through inspiration, that same reflection of intelligence. The Bible is not only a history of ages of human experience, of a people, but it is a rec- ord and prophecy of the experience of each individual human conscious- ness in its putting off of the old man and its putting on of "the new man, which after God is created in right- eousness and true holiness" (Ephesians iv: 24). It is, indeed, in this aspect that it is most valuable to you and to me.

The merely mortal and material concept of the Bible can do nothing to uplift and heal mankind; but even a glimpse of the spiritual meaning of a single passage, such as the First Com- mandment, can and does illumine human experience with celestial light, and begins at once to destroy the darkness of sin and sickness. If it were possible to have every copy of the Bible wiped out of existence, there would still eventually be rewritten the substance of its message, for it is the outcome of human experience, the epitome of the human struggle to find and follow Truth; it is the record of the demonstration of Love. Christian Science destroys cant and superstition and establishes the divine inspira- tion of Holy Writ through absolute demonstration of its truth.

Priceless Treasure

I am shocked sometimes to realize how careless we still are of this priceless treasure. Do we, who know we love the Bible, read it with even the same attention and interest that we would give to a modern history? Take, for instance, the book of Deuteronomy, the orations and songs of Moses, his farewell to his people Israel; sit down quietly and read it from cover to cover at one sitting and then seek the opportunity to reread it before the first fine impress of its wonder and vigor is dulled. Holding in thought constantly, as you should now be doing, this fundamental right idea of good as the only source or origin of life and action, you cannot fail to be inspired to the point of understanding the treasures of spiritual counsel and comfort which Moses shared with the children of Israel then and which we, as children of Israel (as the offspring of Spirit) share today.

Today, as in all the ages of history, the cry of men is for life, for love, for health, for freedom from the bond- age to evil, for the coming of that day, which St. John so wonderfully describes, when "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying" (Rev. xxi: 4). It is the sweet and simple, demonstrable knowledge of God which brings to human consciousness the dawning light of this great day. Since we have had revealed to us some measure of this knowledge, can you wonder that we long to share with the world the treasure that has brought peace and joy into our own lives?

The fundamental truth of Christian Science is the fact about causation, that good, Mind, Spirit, is the only active, operative intelligence, or creative energy. From this it follows logically and inevitably that the uni- verse, including man, the product of this intelligence, is spiritual. One accept this basic teaching and you are compelled to admit its correlative,—the unreality, the impotence, the fal- sity, and entire mortality of evil and matter. The creative power of Mind, of good,—the Fatherhood and Mother- hood of God,—is the primal fact of existence; the relationship between the creator and His creation, between parent and child, is unchanging and indissoluble.

Christian Science Heals

Now, do not misunderstand me. I in no way wish to minimize or ignore what the world calls evil; I have no disposition to spread any mantle of charity over ignorance, inertia, dis- cord, sickness, strife, or to cry, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." It is undoubtedly necessary today to understand what is called evil, to deal with it radically and unflinchingly, but I earnestly maintain that no materi- al method has ever been or ever will be devised which will so deal with the woes of the world. Christian Science does heal sickness and sin in all their myriad phases, and it does this by destroying the mistaken ideas which give rise to sin and sickness; it heals by giving the individual this right idea of causation, this true concept of God and man which, when established, in turn makes perfectly clear the base- lessness and unreality of the appear- ance of evil. To go back to our defini- tion of God: If these seven terms which Mrs. Eddy uses in defining God are synonymous, then, on the other hand, the exact opposites of these terms are synonymous, and in group- ing them together one finds himself in possession of an accurate and compre- hensive definition of evil. As one ac- customed himself to think along these lines, he will soon perceive that since Spirit, Truth, Love, God, mean exactly the same thing and signify that "sub- stance of things hoped for" about which St. Paul tells us; so matter, falsity, hate, devil, mean exactly the same thing and their fundamental un- reality is revealed. You cannot logi- cally avoid the conclusion that there is indeed no truth outside of Love and no love save the mighty Truth, which is the infinite Father-Mother God. Nothing truthful can be unloving or

unlovely; nothing loving can be lack- ing in veracity, integrity, or spiri- tuality.

Truth Full of Protection

The truth is tender and gentle, full of compassion and protection, but through its very presence and exist- ence falsity is inevitably uncovered and destroyed. Love is the all-power- ful, animating source of all the good we know, and by being, Love destroys hate; it is not possible to conceive, for a moment, of Love as recognizing, knowing, or being touched by hate. So Spirit, by existing, precludes the existence of matter. Here again, as I have said before, we are not using the word spirit in its commonly accepted, vague, illusory, and superficial sense, but in its true and fundamental mean- ing, as practically identical with sub- stance. Our false theories about life and its origin have led us to accept material beliefs about all things, and we have named our mistaken sense of substance, matter, and accepted as real and inevitable its phenomena. Having accepted a false premise, it is impossible to make any correct or re- liable deduction, and so it is absolutely necessary to get back to the truth about life itself, in order to have any basis for right reasoning.

Truly the teaching of Christian Sci- ence,—this teaching of spiritual causation so revolutionary to the material sense of things,—is absolute and radi- cal, but it comes as Jesus its demon- strator said he came, not to destroy one jot or tittle of the law but to fulfill that law in love.

Our present sense of individual capacity and power, of the meaning of health and happiness, of life and love,—our present sense of country and of our love and devotion to it,—all this may be poor and meager, and yet Christian Science, this right idea, comes not to destroy it but to uplift, to purify, to enlarge and deepen our knowledge of its source, and to exalt and beautify our expression of it. It comes to make us happy and well, joyous, honest, loving and lovable, in- telligent and beautiful; no good gift is denied to us as God's children.

The great mission of Christian Sci- ence is to teach us to think accurately, independently, spontaneously, and to reason honestly from the standpoint of understanding of true causation. This ability to think clearly and cor- rectly, which is ours as a God-given capacity, enables us to understand the law of divine Principle and so to detect and uncover the falsity of the phenomena which are contrary to divine Principle; it also arms us with power to dispose of such phenomena in proportion to our understanding of their ephemeral and unreal character. Now disease is one of these phenom- ena which lays great claims upon our daily experience and holds the human race in bondage, and I know that I am right in saying that health will never be gained nor will it ever be main- tained by any system that fails to eradicate disease. It is unquestion- ably true that the very foundation of all discordant human conditions lies in a mistaken sense of the source of life itself. Jesus meant this when he said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," and today, in the accurate and systematic teach- ing of our Christian Science textbook, we have the explanation of the rule Jesus laid down and the necessary guidance for its proper application to our every need.

Deity and Correct Error

Back of all manifestation of evil lies the false supposition of an evil intelligence, of a mind opposed to God, and this false supposition, utterly un- true and inactive as it really is, is still the only source for that which seems to be malicious, destructive, hateful, and hating, and from this suppositi- ous source spring all the principal- ities and powers of materialism,—the tyranny and domination of sensual and selfish aims and purposes. I urge upon you the persistent refutation of this calumny of error from the stand- point of the utter falsity of its origin,—from the standpoint of the absolute, scientific knowledge of Life. In this

process of acknowledging Truth and denying and correcting error we dis- cover that knowing of the truth which is to make us free, and through this educational process which Christian Science demands we are led to recognize promptly and positively the sugges- tions of disease, of poverty and sin and fear of death. We accomplish this work not by begging a personal God to do us an unmerited favor, and cer- tainly not by formula or the mechan- ical repetition of statements in fine phrases, even though those statements in themselves be true; no, not in this way, but by the willingness to submit our false sense of personal good to the will of Intelligence,—by humble, loving, heartfelt prayer. Jesus once said, "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven" (Matt. xviii: 19); but how sadly has his meaning been perverted when it is possible for men to believe that there is virtue in the concerted repetition of certain phrases at given hours, or that the so-called concentration of thought and desire can be used to bring to pass results in accord with limited, selfish, human purposes. Much that is purely mesmerism in its charac- ter has been called prayer, and today one of the greatest reasons for grati- tude to the clear teaching of Mrs. Eddy is the enlightenment on this very subject. The kingdom of God can only come on earth, as she points out, through an enriching and governing of man's affections by Principle.

The Majesty of Principle

Christian Science has not come to bring peace to material beliefs, but a sword; it has come to give us such a sense of the majesty and might of Principle as will endow us with the courage to battle manfully against the false domination of the carnal mind. Our daily and unceasing prayer should be for that cleansing of our- selves from secret faults, for that fidelity and virtue which marks the man after God's own heart. Prayer in its best sense is truly a communion with God, with intelligence, a quiet and deep recognition of Love's pres- ence and protecting care,—the desire and the effort to use the gifts which good bestows and the consequent denial and rejection of every mortal fault and weakness. Its potency is expressed in right activity. Salvation from evil can only come through a knowledge of good,—a knowledge of good so clear and certain that one applies it unhesitatingly to human affairs and proves its efficacy in de- stroying the appearance of evil.

"Pray'r is the Christian's vital breath. He enters heaven with prayer." —James Montgomery.

Never, I believe, in all human history was there spread before the assembled nations,—as in an open book,—such an explanation and as- tounding revelation of the false nature of evil as is presented in the present crisis in the world's affairs. Nor has there ever been such a rally- ing to the standard uplifted by a more spiritual idea of life and government. We are living in a time of marvelous opportunity, when, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 83), "Science only can explain the incredible good and evil elements now coming to the surface." We are involved in the greatest struggle for liberty that hu- manity has ever known,—called upon to stand in the very front rank of battle by the side of our splendid allies, to represent a more spiritual sense of good, of life and government, in opposing the aggregate of the mor- tal belief in a power apart from good. We are under orders. Let us arise in the might of a right idea and stand, each in his own place, filled with

faith and courage born of divine Love, and with the wish and will to sacrifice our sense of self for the good of all, let us uphold the standard of freedom. Right alone makes might; there is no love without intelligence, and no in- telligence except in that infinite, all- wise Love, that ever-present divine basis of government, to which belongs all honor and justice, integrity and liberty.

The Straight and Narrow Path

Behold, here is the parting of the ways, and we who have named the name of Christ,—that is, have acknowl- edged the nature, the character of Truth,—are left no choice in the mat- ter; we must walk the straight and narrow path of loyalty and duty. To- day we are, indeed, being weighed in the great balance of wisdom and Love. May we as a nation not be found want- ing, but, on the contrary, be found with a deep and rich and growing affection for the things of the Spirit, with the capacity and power and will to uphold Principle in every depart- ment of life. Do not forget that your "eyes have seen the glory of the com- ing of the Lord," and that today and here.

"He is sounding forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat: He is stirring out the hearts of men before his judgment seat: Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him: be jubilant, my feet!" —Our God is marching on.

—Julia Ward Howe.

The true brotherhood of man, real democracy,—these are ideas of Mind which are to be understood and dem- onstrated, and for this reason Chris- tian Science undoubtedly affords the only consistent and permanent solu- tion of the problems of labor and capital, of temperance and social re- form, of the equal rights and responsi- bilities of men and women, of civil, religious, and racial liberty. The lib- erator is Love and Love alone, but not a weak and erring, sensual affection that selfishly condones or ignores the claim of evil. That alone is worthy the name of love that is identified with Principle,—that is keen and searching and unflinching in its detection of wrong, and unswerving in its demand upon the individual to separate himself from evil and walk uprightly. The sacrifice of false sense, of wayward will and lust for personal power and glory is demanded repeatedly by Love; but in reward for obedience to this demand, Love bestows the crowning reward of sonship in the kingdom of God. This is the proof of the healing efficacy of Christian Science, and it is applicable to every detail of human experience in the life of the individual and of the nation.

We can never show too grateful a love, too humble an appreciation of the mighty spirit and the tender com- passion which impelled Mrs. Eddy to seek and to gain this great gift of knowledge, and to pour it, a veritable balm, into the hearts of a waiting world. In the beginning she had to beg and beseech, with tears running down her cheeks, to be permitted to help the afflicted out of their suffer- ings, but today the warm and pulsat- ing affection of tens of thousands of those resurrected from sin and disease

bears witness to her magnificent achievement. We love and reverence her for her purity and devotion to good, for her self-abnegation and her generous and loving sacrifice for our welfare, for the keenness of her vision and her intuitive grasp of the deep things of Mind. We pay her homage and acknowledge her absolutely unique place in the world's history as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and we heed both the spirit and the letter of her earnest admoni- tion, "Follow your Leader only so far as she follows Christ" (Message for 1901, p. 34).

An Inspired Statement

Do you realize what a marvel it is to human sense that today, in the very throes of the struggle against the powers of darkness and tyranny of materialism, in hamlets and villages, in great cities and in far countries, in great army camps and along far-flung battle lines, in the secret counsels of hundreds of thousands of individual hearts all round the globe, there is being repeated in the wonderful words of our beloved Leader a clear, suc- cinct, inspired statement of demon- strable and demonstrated knowledge of what life actually is. The courage and the joy of it is beyond belief; it rings in our ears with no uncertain tone and finds its echo in our hearts.

The scientific statement of being (Science and Health, p. 468) is a trump- et call of truth which rallies to its support the thinking men and women of the age,—those worn and weary with the bondage of material sense and the wandering in the desert of mortal hopes and fears. The advancing hosts today follow its clarion note on, on, into the promised land.

In a gathering such as this, one recognizes the impulse of that "hunger and thirst after righteousness" which today urges the world of humanity to seek to understand the infinite Love, the divine intelligence which created and sustains the universe and man. Since God, good, is our Father and Mother, our true fatherland is 'the great kingdom of heaven, that land of promise which Moses so beautifully pictured to the children of Israel, in words that are figuratively and literally true, when he wrote: "For the Lord thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills; a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and pomegranates; a land of oil olive, and honey; a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it; a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass. When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee" (Deuteronomy, viii: 7-10). This fair land, metaphysically under- stood, is the universe of Mind's creat- ing,—the secret place of the Most High,—a present fact, not a future possibility, and Mrs. Eddy says that "of this kingdom there shall be no end" for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally,—with divine Science" (Science and Health, p. 565).

## A Man's Wardrobe Is Hardly Complete Without a Fur-Lined Overcoat

In this latitude a Fur-lined Overcoat, is considered by many men as a necessary extra garment. Many days and nights will come, when you are in and out, from home to club, to opera, to hotel—from steam-heat to near-zero cold—and then there are few Coats quite as adequate to comfort as the one warmly lined with fur. And, when well made, as our Fur-lined Coats are, they are handsome and in good taste.

One of the Best Assortments Is at Strawbridge & Clothier's

A score or more of different kinds—rough and smooth fabrics—broadcloth, Kersey, fancy chevrons—various models, and various kinds and grades of fur in linings and collars. In the JANUARY SALE is a collection at REDUCED PRICES that rivals the entire stock of most good Clothing stores:

\$65, \$95, \$122, \$155, \$185, \$275

The savings average about one-third. Better see them to-morrow, or as soon as possible this week.

We also have a very attractive assortment of FUR-COLLAR OVERCOATS—chiefly in models favored by young men—reduced to \$36.50, \$47.50, \$65.00 and \$95.00.

Hosiery Headquarters

This Store is unquestionably a principal Philadelphia distributing centre for standard grades of Hosiery. The following are among the many very excellent values.

Women's "Granite Brand" Full-fash- ioned Cotton Stockings, in black only, \$1.00 a pair.

Women's "Granite Brand" Full-fash- ioned Mercerized Lisle Stockings, in black only, \$1.50 a pair.

Women's Full-fashioned Black Silk Stockings, with mercerized cotton tops and soles, \$2.50 a pair.

Men's Fine Artistic Silk-plated Socks in black and colors—65c a pair.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

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DEWEES  
Quality and Standard Famous Over  
Half a Century

Children's Dress Week

Each day of this week we are offering one of our well known models at a greatly reduced price that many may be introduced to our well appointed children's Shop.

SPECIAL  
Chambray Dresses with Bloomers, \$5.95 to \$6.95  
Formerly \$7.75 to \$10.00.

Our Anita model may be had in Rose, Copen, Green or Yellow, smoked front and back to form empire effect. White collar and cuffs.

B. F. DEWEES 1122 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

NEW MODELS  
Suitable to all figures.  
Prices \$1.50 to \$18

Silk and Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats and Stockings, Negligees, Blouses

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Walnut and 12th 1615 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA

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Coats, Suits, Gowns  
UNUSUAL VALUES

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Phone Woodland 5842-J

The Gift Shop  
258 South 10th Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A Large Assortment of Unusual Novelties.

Adolph Newman & Son  
Pictures and Frames  
1704 Chestnut Street  
PHILADELPHIA

Adolph Newman  
Walter B. Newman

Mechanical Dumping  
Bodies  
for Auto Trucks

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ANY MAKE CHASSIS

Hand and Power Hoist

EDWIN A. MOORE  
READING, PA.

Flowers from  
The Sign of the Rose

are always fresh. Four shipments daily.

Charles Henry Fox  
221 South Broad Street, Philadelphia  
In the Middle of the Block

NEWTON COAL  
Answers the Burning Question

GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO.  
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Germantown Novelty Shop  
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Prings  
Dress  
Trimmings  
Yards all over Philadelphia  
Slippers  
Buckles, etc.

BEADS  
ALL KINDS  
New Necklaces and Bags

Large assortment of We mount and finish WOOLS BAGS



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CANADIENS BEAT  
THE OTTAWA TEAM

Arbours Score Goal From Center of the Rink in National Hockey League Contest

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE	
Team	W. L. T. P. C.
Ottawa	6 2 1 150
Canadiens	6 2 1 125
St. Patricks	4 4 1 100
Quebec	1 7 1 125

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—In probably the fastest and most closely contested game played here during the season in the National Hockey League series, Arbours of the Canadiens broke a 2-to-2 tie with Ottawa by a chance shot almost from the center of the rink and won the game. The victory assures the Canadiens of second place in the first half of the schedule, with an off chance of defeating Ottawa for premier place.

Ottawa had probably the best of the play but brilliant stops by Vezina in goal for the Canadiens were probably the most important factor in the result. So strenuous was play that on several occasions the whole forward line of the Canadiens was changed. Ottawa went on the offensive at the outset but Vezina saved. Lalonde thereupon secured possession of a loose puck and scored the first goal for the Canadiens. Shortly afterward Broadbent for Ottawa tied the score on a pass from Girard.

Shortly after the start of the second period, Broadbent again defeated Vezina on a pass from Cleghorn. Thereupon Arbours, for the Canadiens, intercepted a pass from Girard to Cleghorn and netted the puck for a tie. In the third period play was varied. On a faceoff Arbours secured the puck and from center left took a wild shot which traveled high and hit the Ottawa net unseen by Benedict. The summary:

OTTAWA		CANADIENS	
Benedict	.....	E. Vezina	.....
Cleghorn	.....	P. Corbey	.....
Girard	.....	C. Lalonde	.....
Broadbent	.....	R. W. Pitre	.....
Nighbor	.....	C. McNamee	.....
Darragh	.....	J. W. Berlinguette	.....
Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Arbours 2, Lalonde for Canadiens; Broadbent 2 for Ottawa. Substitutes—Cameron 4, Cleghorn, Couture, McNamara for Canadiens; McKell, Boucher, Bruce for Ottawa. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Time—three 20-minute periods.			

SCHEDULE MEETING  
COMES NEXT MONTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The annual business and schedule meeting of the American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs drew to a close late on Saturday after a three-day session, the business for which was originally to have been transacted in one day. The club owners agreed on a season schedule of 168 games, to open on April 14 and close October 3, but that was as far as agreement could be carried, for there were many differences over the choice dates, opening day games and holiday double-headers.

The upshot was that when the magnates of the eight clubs finally decided to close a tedious session on Saturday President T. J. Hickey was empowered to draft a new schedule which he will submit to the different clubs at a special meeting in this city February 9, which is one day in advance of the meeting of the American and National leagues in Chicago.

In drafting the schedule, Mr. Hickey will be aided by the propositions and exceptions made at the three-day session. There was a difference over the players' salary limit which also will have to be threshed out in future.

YALE EXPECTED TO  
SEND TRACK TEAM

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale University will probably accept the invitation for a track meet in England, this spring, Prof. C. W. Mendell, chairman of the athletic board of control, stated yesterday.

A cable message has been received from Cambridge University to the effect that a letter had been forwarded to Professor Mendell officially inviting the track team to compete in England. Upon receipt of the invitation an acceptance will probably be cabled at once, and a letter dispatched confirming the cable message. The training of the Yale team for the dual contests with both Harvard and Princeton and for the intercollegiate will also be with consideration for the events abroad. The prospects of an overseas trip is expected to increase rivalry for places on the Yale team.

It is understood at Yale that Harvard will be unable to accompany the Blue on this trip.

## BILLINGSLEY IS CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi.—M. C. Billingsley '21, who plays center on the varsity football team at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been elected captain of the eleven for the 1920 season.

## TRINITY ELECTS JOHNSON

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The Trinity College football team has elected John Johnson '22 of Everett, Massachusetts, as captain for the 1920 season. Johnson, who plays tackle, was formerly a student at Lafayette College.

## BROWNE NAMED CAPTAIN

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—H. N. Browne '20 of Barre, Vermont, a guard, has been elected captain of the Dartmouth College basketball team.

AUSTRALASIA WINS  
DAVIS CUP DOUBLES

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday).—When play in the doubles contest for the Davis international lawn tennis cup was resumed here today, N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson of Australasia defeated A. R. F. Kingscote and A. E. Beamish of the British Isles 6-0, 6-0, 6-2. This event should have been played on Saturday, but was postponed.

COACH WHITE HAS  
FINE SQUAD OUT

University of Chicago Expects to Make Another Strong Showing in Conference Swimming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Coach J. H. White is working hard with a squad of some 40 varsity swimming candidates at the University of Chicago to get them ready for the first meet of the season. There are 10 men with former varsity experience in training, but only one of these has won a "C" in swimming.

The scarcity of "C" men, however, is due partly to the method of awarding letters in swimming at the institution. At a number of conference colleges if a man takes first place in a championship event, or if he totals 10 points for all the events of the season, he is awarded a major letter. Many other considerations enter into the awarding of a letter at Chicago, however, and only two were given out last year.

Regardless of the shortage of letter men the Maroons expect to be strong in all the crawl-stroke events, the 40-yard, 100-yard, 440-yard, and 220-yard breast strokes. This leaves only the fancy diving events and the 150-back stroke in doubt.

Chicago won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship meet at Patten Gymnasium, Evanston, last year with 46 points, losing only to Northwestern by four points. All but three of last year's point winners are back. The loss of S. G. Veasey '19, who won the fancy diving event last year, will be most keenly felt, as the other two men did not place better than third and fourth in their events. Their places are being filled by new men who promise to do well.

The lone "C" man on the squad, who was responsible in a large measure for the Maroon success last year, is Capt. E. D. Ries '20. This is his second year as captain. Last year he won the championship in the 40-yard free style, the 110-yard free style, the 220-yard free style, and was a member of the winning relay team. He has been improving in form and speed each year and should be able to capture as many events as in former years.

Prospects for another championship by R. F. Crawford '20 should return to college in the near future. He has recently been released from the army in the east and although nothing definite has been heard from him, Maroon swimmers are hoping to see him turn up at the university for the winter quarter. He won a "C" in swimming in 1917 and was one of the best men on the team.

Captain Ries will not have to hold up the whole team, for there are at least three others who can be counted in to bring in points. These are S. K. Allison '21, who won the 440-yard free style, H. H. Whitney '21, who placed second in the same event, and R. P. Gordon '21, who was second in the plunge for distance at the Conference meet last year. Allison also finished third in 220-yard free style, and was one of the winning relay men.

Other men who have varsity experience and who can be counted on to keep the team standing high are: S. H. Piper '21 and S. W. Cohen '21, who were members of the championship relay team; C. C. Guy '21, who is good in the relay and back-stroke events; R. W. Strauss '21, who finished fourth in the 200-yard breast stroke in the Conference meet; P. H. Humphrey '21 and H. W. Rubinkam '20, fancy divers. Before he entered the army Rubinkam was regarded as the best in the Conference in the fancy diving event. He returned to college last year but would not compete. He will, however, do his bit for the Maroons this year.

New men of promise who may make the varsity this year are: Francis Jenkins '20, F. J. Meagher '20, H. F. Yegge '21, F. W. Blye '21, J. E. Keefe '21, C. J. Merriam '22, M. E. Cunat '21, R. A. Coombs '22, J. S. Ivy '21, George Gordon '21, D. W. Goodrich '21, and A. W. Brunhart '20.

NORTHWESTERN NOT  
TO PLAY BASEBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Northwestern University faculty has decided that baseball will not be revived at that institution this spring. This action was taken despite the wishes of students expressed at a mass meeting called by J. L. Lee, athletic director, early in December, when it was held that the Purple should be represented by a baseball nine. Northwestern has not had a team since 1917. Director Lee says that plans are being made for a team in 1921.

Golf was endorsed as an intercollegiate sport for the Purple at the faculty meeting. It was thought that as there are a number of good golf courses near Evanston, Northwestern should be able to get the Conference championship tournament this year, if golf is taken up by other colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF  
KANSAS WINS TWO

Defeats the Iowa State College Five on Consecutive Nights in Big Ten Championship Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAWRENCE, Kansas.—University of Kansas won two straight games from Iowa State College here in the first Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association Conference series for Kansas. The first game was by far the most interesting, with a score of 29 to 27. The score of the game, Saturday, was 28 to 18. A shake-up was made in the Kansas lineup in the last game. H. P. Laslett '20, who has always played at guard, was shifted to a forward position by Coach F. C. Allen, while H. A. Olson '22, who showed up well in the first game, took a regular guard with Capt. A. C. Lomborg '21.

In the game Friday, the score was tied 10 times. The first half ended with Kansas leading by only two points. W. J. Paige '21 was the outstanding star of the game, making 21 of the 27 points of his team in addition to some wonderful floor work. He made 15 free goals out of 16 chances. Kansas made only 5 goals out of 15 chances. A feature of the game was the scoring by the Kansas guards, Laslett '20 leading with three field baskets, while H. A. Olson '22 and Capt. A. C. Lomborg '21 each made two. The summary:

FRIDAY'S GAME

KANSAS		IOWA STATE	
Bunn, Rudy	.....	White	.....
Bennett, Welch	.....	Currie	.....
Uhriau, C.	.....	Erskine, Innis	.....
Lomborg, Ig.	.....	Paige, Laslett	.....
Score—University of Kansas 28, Iowa State College 27. Goals from field—Bunn 3, Laslett 3, Lomborg 2, Olson 2, Bennett, Welch for Kansas; Paige 3, Erskine 2, Currie for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Bennett 3, Uhriau 2 for Kansas; Paige 15 for Iowa State. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—20m. halves.			

SATURDAY'S GAME

KANSAS		IOWA STATE	
Bunn, Ig.	.....	White	.....
Bennett, Welch	.....	Currie	.....
Uhriau, C.	.....	Erskine, Innis	.....
Lomborg, Ig.	.....	Paige, Laslett	.....
Score—University of Kansas 28, Iowa State College 18. Goals from field—Bunn 3, Laslett 3, Uhriau, Bennett, Rudy for Kansas; Paige 2, Hudson, Erskine for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Uhriau 10 for Kansas; Paige 10 for Iowa State. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—20m. halves.			

SYRACUSE SIGNS  
COACH J. A. TEN EYCK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York.—Coach J. A. Ten Eyck has signed a contract to coach Syracuse crews for the next five years. He was coach of the successful crews in 1916 when both the varsity and junior varsity crews won their races. Coach Ten Eyck will call out candidates for the crews about February 1. They will work out on the machines in the crew room of the gymnasium until conditions permit practice on the outlet of Onondaga Lake.

Three races have been arranged for the crews. Both the varsity and freshman crews will row with the crews of the United States Naval Academy on May 15. Syracuse oarsmen will go to Philadelphia for the American Henley Regatta in the latter part of May. The crews will also race at Poughkeepsie probably during the third week in June. The exact date has not been decided upon as yet.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—W. Hehir, the English long distance amateur walking champion, won the 19 1/2-mile race organized by Surrey Walking Club. The champion's time was 2h. 42m. 52s.

Bathgate beat Cowdenbeath in the final for the Scottish qualifying cup by 2 goals to 0.

J. C. Sellers of the American Golfing Society won the Sir William Capel Slaughter challenge cup in the recent open golf tournament at North Foreland.

The Northern Counties Amateur Swimming Association has refused to present to support the Southern Counties in urging the national swimming authorities to enter the British swimming team at the Olympic Games in 1920.

The Football Association International Selection Committee has decided to accept the invitation of the South African Football Association to send an English team to South Africa during May. The tour, if terms are agreed upon, will last three months, and two matches a week will be played during the time the team is in the country. The question of the Australian tour has been postponed for further consideration.

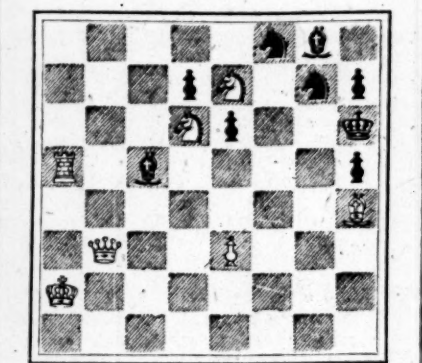
The Lawn Tennis Association has adopted the recommendation made by its council, conceding to the International Federation, with certain reservations, the right of making or altering the laws of the game. The conditions are that the official code of such laws be published in perpetuity in the English language, that three calendar months' notice of any proposed alterations be given to the secretary of the Lawn Tennis Association, and that no alteration be made without the consent of the council of the Lawn Tennis Association.

WASHINGTON SELLS MURPHY MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—Robert Murphy, an outfielder, has been purchased from the Washington Americans by the local American Association Baseball Club.

## CHESS

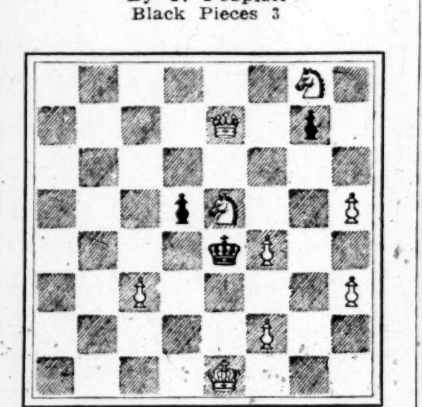
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROBLEM NO. 123  
Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor  
By James W. Harper, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England  
Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 7  
White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 124  
By J. Pospisil  
Black Pieces 3



White Pieces 5  
White to play and mate in 3 moves

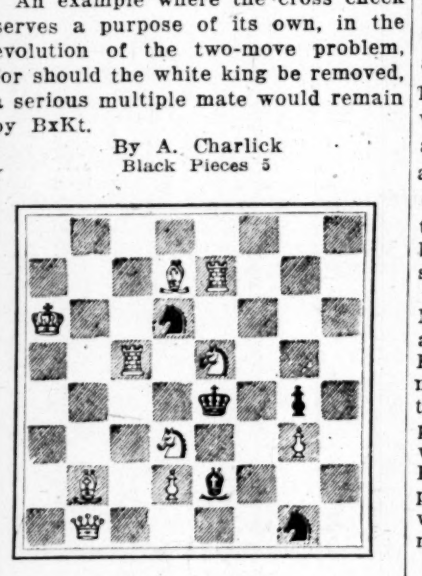
## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 121. 1. Kt-K6 BxP  
No. 122. 1. Kt-B6 BxP  
2. Q-R8 KxKt  
3. Q-Q5 BxKt  
4. Q-QB3 BxKt  
5. Q-Kt3ch B-Kt2  
6. Q-Kt3ch Q-K7  
7. Leopold

## PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example where the cross check serves a purpose of its own, in the evolution of the two-move problem, for should the white king be removed, a serious multiple mate would remain by BxKt.

By A. Charlick  
Black Pieces 3



White Pieces 10  
White to play and mate in 2 moves

## NOTES

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club International announces two tournaments, one for composition and one for solving. The former, for two-movers "Complete Block," with suitable prizes, will close the entries on February 22, and the latter, "The Proctor-Lacoste Memorial" two-move solving (key moves only), will run three months, March, April, and May, and have 77 prizes. All entries should be addressed to J. F. Magee Jr., secretary, Hamilton Court, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

The intercollegiate chess tournament held in New York resulted in a win for Columbia by 10 1/2 points, with Harvard second, 7, Princeton third, 6 1/2, and Yale last, with the intercollegiate record of losing all 12 games. Individually the scores were as follows:

Columbia	.....	Harvard	.....
Columbia	2 1/2	Princeton	1 1/2
Columbia	4	Yale	.....
Harvard	3	Princeton	1
Harvard	4	Yale	.....
Princeton	4	Yale	.....

The Philadelphia Public Ledger solving tournaments have been completed, with the following results:

Major—First prize, H. G. Kent, Chicago, Illinois; second prize, C. J. Shubicki, Waco, Texas; third prize, A. J. Somerville, New York, New York.

Minor—First prize, J. W. Byler, Washington, District of Columbia; second prize, C. E. Boud, Palmyra, New Jersey; third prize, J. M. Zook, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Two-Move Tourney—First, J. A. Gillespie, Glenside, Pennsylvania; second, Donato Gianguilio, Alden, Pennsylvania. End Game—First, Charles Collier, Boston, Massachusetts.

It is with regret that the chess world receives the announcement of the retirement of the British Chess Magazine from publication. For 61 years this has been one of the kind leading magazines of its kind in the world, and it is to be hoped that some organization can be found to carry on the work so well performed by the previous editors.

Surrey, England, defeated Herts 15-1. Mr. W. Winter contested 24 games at Cambridge University, winning 16, drawing 6, and losing 2.

In a recent quadrangular tournament held in Berlin, Seleniev captured first place one-half a point

ahead of Bogoljuboff with von Bardeleben third and Samisch last.

The first game of the Pacific Coast match follows:

White		Black	
H. Borochoff	.....	S. Mikolowski	.....
1. P-K4	.....	1. P-K4	.....
2. Kt-KB3	.....	2. P-KB4	.....
3. Kt-KP	.....	3. Q-B3	.....
4. P-Q4	.....	4. P-Q3	.....
5. Kt-B4	.....	5. P-K4	.....
6. Kt-B3	.....	6. Q-K3	.....
7. Q-K3	.....	7. Kt-KB3	.....
8. P-B2	.....	8. Kt-B3	.....
9. Kt-Kt5	.....	9. K-Q	.....
10. Kt-K3	.....	10. P-QR3	.....
11. Kt-B3	.....	11. P-K4	.....
12. P-K4	.....	12. P-QKt4	.....
13. Kt-Q2	.....	13. Q-KP	.....
14. R-QKt	.....	14. B-B4	.....
15. Kt-K3	.....	15. P-Kt5	.....
16. Kt-K2	.....	16. Q-R5	.....
17. R-B	.....	17. K-Q2	.....
18. Kt-KKt3	.....	18. B-K3	.....
19. Kt(Q2)-K4	.....	19. R-K	.....
20. Kt-Kt4	.....	20. P-Kt4	.....
21. Kt-K4	.....	21. B-K2	.....
22. P-Kt3	.....	22. BxP	.....
23. Kt-Kt4	.....	23. Q-K	.....
24. Kt-Kt4	.....	24. QxKt	.....
25. B-R3	.....	25. QxKt	.....
26. K-Q	.....	26. P-B4	.....
27. QxP	.....	27. Q-Q6ch	.....

HUDDERSFIELD STILL  
MAKING BIG SCORES

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE STANDING

Team	P	W	L	D	F	A	P.	C.
Huddersfield	19	16	3	0	489	124	84.21	
Widnes	15	12	3	0	115	31	80.00	
Barrow	17	13	4	0	233	122	76.47	
Hull	18	13	4	1	286	126	75.00	
Leeds	18	13	5	0	293	138	72.22	
Rochdale	17	11	5	1	154	93	67.84	
Dewsbury	18	11	5	2	211	159	68.66	
Warrington	16	9	6	1	113	81	59.37	
Halifax	20	11	8	1	156	119	67.50	
St. Helens	18	9	7	2	232	116	55.55	
Oldham	19	8	8	1	182	121	55.26	
Wakefield	18	8	8	2	156	116	50.00	
Batley	19	8	9	2	134	106	47.36	
Wigan	16	7	8	1	124	145	46.87	
St. Helens	16	7	8	1	137	164	43.75	
Leigh	16	6	8	2	110	123	42.75	
Salford	16	6	9	1	96	151	40.82	
Hull K. R.	20	7	11	2	158	155	40.00	
Swinton	17	6	10	1	79	149	38.23	
Broughton	17	5	10	2	127	219	35.29	
Bramley	18	5	11	2	85	224	33.33	
Bradford N.	17	5	11	1	125	281	32.35	
Hunslet	19	4	15	0	83	227	21.05	
York	15	1	13	1	77	241	10.00	
Keighley	15	1	14	2	238	656	6.66	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Huddersfield continue to run up big scores in their Northern Union games. They beat Bradford by 4 goals and 5 tries, 23 points, to 0 on December 27, though the losers put up a capital fight during this period. Todd ran in a try, while Gronow kicked the goal, and at half time Huddersfield led by 5 points to 0. When the second half was about 15 minutes old, the pace and cleverness of the leaders told, and tries were added by Rosenfeld (2) Gleeson and Clark. Gronow kicked the goal from three of them, which brought his record up to 100 for the season.

Widnes, who are second in the Northern Union table, gave a weak and disappointing display against Hull Kingston Rovers, though they managed to beat the Hull men by a try, 3 points, to 0. Perhaps the best performance among the other clubs was that of Dewsbury, who beat Hunslet by 3 goals and 5 tries, 21 points, to 0. It was a fast game in which Hunslet were completely out-matched. Other results:

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## USE OF GERMAN COSTS CHARTER

Schiller Lodge of Newark, New Jersey, Barred From Masonic Activities Pending Action by the Grand Lodge in April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Because it persisted in the use of the German language in conducting its rituals, Schiller Lodge Number 66, Free and Accepted Masons of Newark, has been deprived of its charter through an arrest order issued by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. The lodge is barred from Masonic activities pending action on the matter by the Grand Lodge at its communication in April.

Otto A. Stiefel, counsel for Schiller Lodge, said: "As a fraternity, Schiller Lodge still exists. Members will hold meetings every second Thursday of the month, but will do no ritualistic work."

The Grand Lodge in 1918 issued an edict barring the use of the German language in conducting Masonic rituals. John J. Plemenik, as master of Schiller Lodge, observing the ruling until September of this year, when he resumed the German ritual. He was removed as master. On December 18, however, he was reelected by the members of the lodge. Mr. Stiefel as counsel applied to the Court of Chancery for an order to restrain the Grand Lodge from enforcing its edict. Thus far no action has resulted from the application. He said yesterday that next week he would file a supplemental bill setting up the action of the grand master, William L. Daniels of Jersey City, in depriving Schiller Lodge of its right to function, derived from the charter granted to it more than 50 years ago.

The arresting of the charter took place on January 8, according to Mr. Stiefel. Schiller Lodge held a meeting on that date and Charles L. Joralemon, district deputy, appeared before the lodge and prepared to conduct the ceremonies. According to Mr. Stiefel, Mr. Joralemon asked to see the charter. It was handed to him, whereupon he pocketed it. It is charged, stating that Schiller Lodge was to cease Masonic activities pending action of the Grand Lodge. After Mr. Joralemon's departure a meeting was held and the members discussed what steps to take. Masons who are "on the other side of the fence," so to speak, consider the whole matter as of interest to only those concerned and will make no statements for publication at this time.

## EDUCATION

Teachers in Private Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

It is fair to assume that the present insistent demand for higher salaries in the teaching profession reflects a sincere desire to bring about improved wage conditions in all types of educational institutions. Yet little is heard of private schools in discussions of needed change. Colleges and universities are looking to their graduates for additions to their endowments, from which vitally needed salary increases can be granted. One reason for many proposed and actual additions to tax rates has been an enlarged salary budget for the teachers in the public schools. But in all this altruistic endeavor there appears to be a complete neglect of the teacher in the private school.

Why is this so? An obvious explanation, of course, is found in the very nature of the private school, which is a business proposition on a small scale, with a rigidly limited ownership and control; while its body of graduates is too inconsiderable, too scattered, and too lacking in spirit to function effectively in connection with school matters. A further explanation might be found in a general high level of salary schedules and the supposedly universal satisfaction among private school-teachers with conditions under which they labor. Yet individual teachers, in confidence, frankly express discontent.

### Why No One Complains

It is only through penetrating deeper into the administrative system, which obtain in private schools generally, that one discovers why no voice is raised in an appeal for higher salaries and more satisfying conditions for their teachers. The administration of this class of educational institution is an autocracy, sometimes becoming a despotism of benevolence but seldom delegating any real authority to its legislative chamber so-called, i. e., its faculty meeting. The absence of collective bargaining and of tenure of office safeguard, until charges are substantiated by some method of fair judicial proceeding, render the individual teacher dumb in the face of discharge and often unheard, in any effective way, about conditions which have grown intolerable.

At the outset it is necessary to recognize that conditions which make one have control, not even the private school head, make small salaries for private school-teachers inevitable. It is undoubtedly true that the rates of tuition are as high as the market will stand, at least in the present opinion of its patrons, and surely no one could ask those who head these institutions to reduce their own incomes, for the sake of a salary budget which would insure the rank and file a living wage. It seems to be tacitly admitted that the present disparity between the remuneration of teachers and principals is a fair measure of the differences in service rendered. It was the exceptional private institution which, during the four war years, paid its teachers more than \$2000. Principals seldom received

\$10,000 and probably averaged much nearer \$6000. Perhaps if the head of a private school were taking \$10,000 from his business and keeping the salary average for his teachers below the \$2000 level, it might not be unreasonable to intimate that he make a supreme effort to get along on \$8000. But how could any such appeal be effective? No one, least of all the teachers, is familiar even with the outside of the school's business books. The individual agreement, which alike initiates and terminates the tenure of position of the private school-teacher, places the seal of secrecy upon financial transactions within the walls of our private schools. Here is the crux of the situation. Against this practice the shaft of public criticism should be directed.

### Need of Uniformity

Since the private school-teachers are not organized, collective bargaining in its technical sense could not operate. But substantially the same results could be gained by establishing a minimum salary at which all teachers are to begin, with definite and uniform increases for years of service and a maximum to which all could look forward. If each private school did this, the tendency would be toward uniformity in schedules among schools of the same class. By this means the private school-teacher would gain that measure of protection enjoyed by professors in university and college against favoritism and discrimination and the obvious gain, already intimated, of throwing light upon the present secretive financial methods of the administrators.

To the objection that special ability or merit could not be rewarded, it may be replied that this system has been in existence for some time in most colleges and universities, and that there is no reason to suppose that human nature or intelligence is of a different sort among the academic shades. Two new instructors, either in the same or different branches, may differ widely in subject grasp and power to impart. Similar disparities are to be found between full professors. But the system works well as a whole and is, in fact, sufficiently elastic to admit of considerable inequality in salaries, as in the case of the specially endowed chairs, to which scholars of repute are called. Nor is this in any way disapproved as unfair by the average full professor. To maintain that this whole idea could not be applied to the private school is to disregard the most important body of facts which can be drawn upon for proof by analogy.

Tenure of office would still be the desideratum in the schools just as it is in higher institutions, but it is bound to come as a next step in the democratization process, which is speedily overtaking all types of educational institutions, public and private. Fairer, more inspiring conditions



Sheffield Town Hall

of labor must be assured our hard-worked teachers, and in no one way will more progress be made toward this object in the private schools than by disseminating, in the communities interested, knowledge of what the teachers of its children are being paid.

### BREAD PRICES IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Bread has been raised one-half cent a loaf, wholesale, and one cent, retail, by the New Orleans Bakers Association, making the price now 11 cents for the pound loaf to the consumer, with the announcement that there will be a further raise about March 1, and that the price eventually will be 15 or 16 cents for the 16-ounce loaf. Theodore Leider, an independent baker, is selling bread at 7½ cents, wholesale, for the pound loaf, and at 8 cents, retail.

### HUNGARIAN CHILDREN FED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Relief Committee for Hungarian sufferers reports that in Budapest 41,000 children are being fed by Americans and that the number would probably soon reach 75,000. The American office in charge was asked to transmit Hungary's gratitude to the American nation.

### COTTON ASSOCIATION TO EXPAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association has opened a campaign in this State for the enrollment of 40,000 members, 700 charter members, and an annual revenue of \$250,000. This is a part of the campaign of the national association to get 1,000,000 members in 1920.

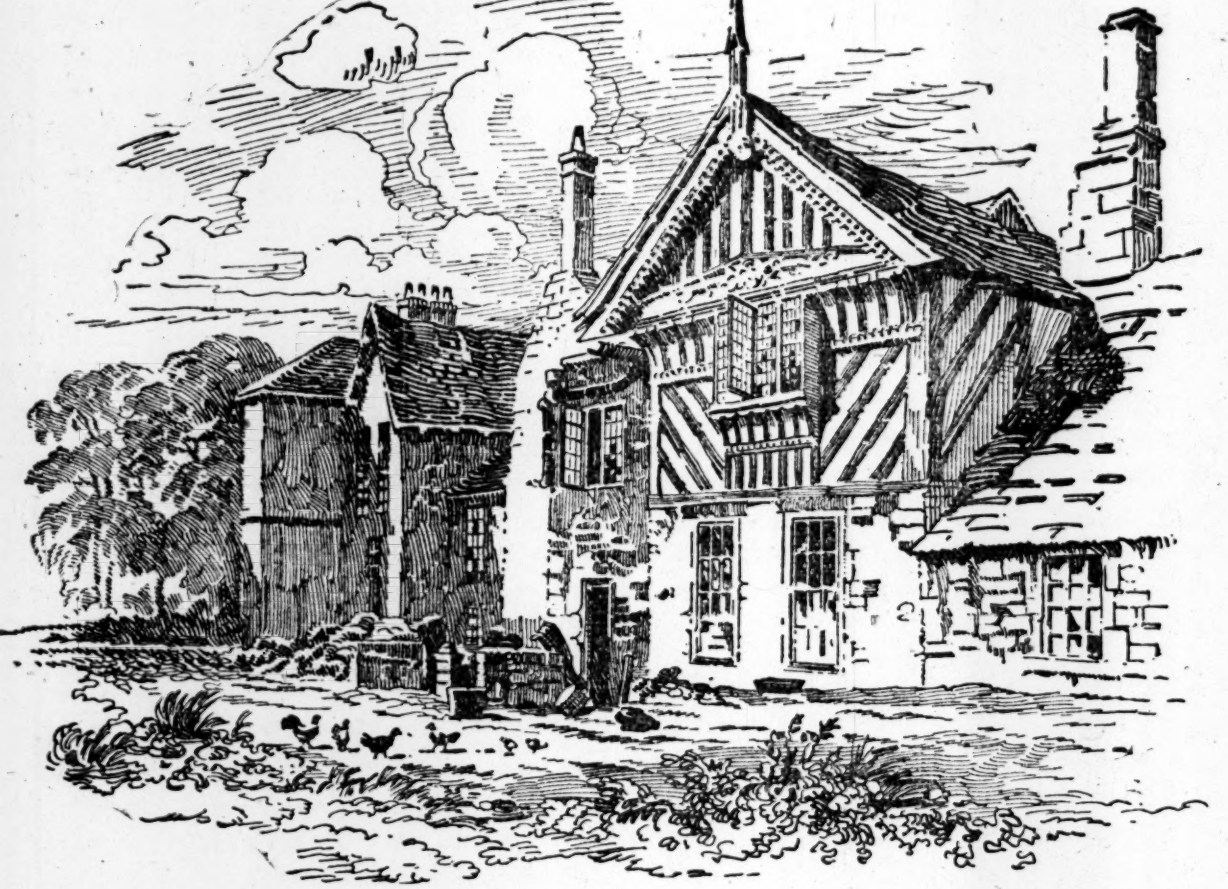
## SHEFFIELD, A CITY OF STEEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

There is good reason for believing that Sheffield is the most widely distributed place-name in the British Empire. Nobody would claim that the export trade of the south Yorkshire city exceeds that of Birmingham or Manchester; but the Chinese coolie or the wild man of Borneo who purchases a suit of cotton ducks, or a modest piece of cloth, does not find the name Manchester publicly exhibited

possession of a long line of feudal lords. The manor has, in succession, passed to the great historic houses of Furnival, Talbot, and Howard, and to this day the dukes of Norfolk, "Premier Dukes, Premier Earls, Earls Marshal and Chief Butlers of England," exercise feudal rites in what was once a village and is now an imperial city. Thus does Sheffield typify in clearest outline that curious medley of ancient conservatism and modern liberalism which is inherent in the Anglo-Saxon polity, and is the despair of foreign students of British institutions.

The first experiments of the Sheffield burghesses in civic government began early. They won their original



Broom Hall, Sheffield

ed upon them; whereas, when he buys an English knife he sees stamped upon it the name Sheffield. How often, one wonders, have the nine letters which form this name been mistaken, by some South Sea Islander, for a mystic charm!

The cutlery trade is by far the oldest of the Sheffield trades, and can be traced back at least as far as the fourteenth century; but the town is older than this, and it is now impossible to say which was the field by the

charter of freedom in 1297 and formed themselves into what was known as a Burgery of Free Tenants, who had control of all civic affairs. Much of the history of the town is contained in the records of this "burgery," and it was not until 1843 that Sheffield took its rank as an English borough, with mayor, alderman and councillors. More recently still, the town has become a city, its first magistrate a Lord Mayor, and the vicar of its parish church the bishop of a diocese.

### Mother-Trade Is Cutlery

Sheffield's progress, like that of Leeds and Manchester, has been due to commerce. The mother-trade is that of cutlery. Already in Chaucer's time the Sheffield knife of "thwittle," was well known in England, but it was not until the seventeenth century that the trade assumed considerable proportions. In 1624 the cutlery of Sheffield applied to Parliament for incorporation as a chartered company. They were successful and the all-powerful, not to say autocratic Cutlers Company was formed, with a master cutler at its head whose prestige in the south Yorkshire city is comparable with that of the medieval doges of Venice. An early offshoot from the cutlery trade was that of silver-plating, which owes its origin to Thomas Bolsover, who, about the middle of the eighteenth century, discovered the art of giving a silver surface to a copper ground. This was the beginning of the Sheffield manufacture of silver-plated goods which has by the present time assumed vast proportions.

But it is the steel trade of Sheffield, in all its varying forms, which touches the imagination most of all, and associated with which are many names famous in the annals of British invention. Benjamin Huntsman, the eighteenth century Sheffield Quaker, was the first of the great experimenters in the casting of steel. His was the crucible process and it remained in vogue until another Sheffield inventor, Henry Bessemer, discovered what is known as the Bessemer process. And now there comes upon the scene yet another master of invention. This is John Brown (1816-96) who, turning Bessemer's discoveries to use, fashioned steel into rails for the newly-invented locomotives to run on, and clad Britain's navy with armor plating stout enough to defy the heaviest naval gun. The result of this has been that the whole world has looked to the great steel firms of Sheffield, and to their branches at Barrow and on the Clyde, to provide the steels of war on land and water. What Sheffield effected in winning the world war of yesterday will perhaps never be fully known.

### City Has Place in Art

If Sheffield counts for most in all that pertains to the art of war, it

would be unfair to pass over the fact that it also holds an honored place in connection with the arts of peace. One of the greatest of English sculptors, Francis Chantry, born in the adjoining county of Derby, first won fame as a portrait painter in Sheffield, while later on there was born, in the town, the English musical composer Sterndale Bennett.

The evolution of an Anglo-Saxon village at the confluence of the Sheaf with the Don into an imperial city of nearly 500,000 people has not been effected without cost. Hallamshire, with its woods and hills, its parks and streams, must once have presented a scene of more than ordinary beauty.

The modern Sheffield is a city of smoke and grime, and the traveler who approaches it through that district which, with seeming irony, bears the name of Brightside, may be pardoned if he wonders for a moment whether this is not the Malebolge described in Dante's Inferno. But Sheffield, to an even greater degree than the other manufacturing cities of Yorkshire, is an ugly stone in a beautiful setting. To the west of Sheffield, and creeping right down to the confines of the borough, are the great Yorkshire and Derbyshire heather moors; and with the help of the railway one may exchange in a few minutes the roar of the blast furnaces and the clang of the steel hammers for the crow of the red grouse, and the song of the curlew and ring-ouzel.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce reports that its state-wide referendum on the question of daylight saving resulted in a vote of 4400 in favor and 619 against. The vote has given much encouragement to supporters of the plan in this organization and also the Boston Chamber of Commerce. A measure has been introduced in the State Legislature calling for setting the clocks of Massachusetts ahead one hour on the last Sunday in March to remain until the last Sunday in October.

"We are gradually winning over converts from among the opponents to daylight saving," said E. F. Woods, chairman of the daylight saving committee of the Boston Chamber. "Virtually all the great municipalities of the State have gone on record in favor, and by the time our bill is heard in committee we feel certain that we shall have almost every city and large town lined up with us."

### LARGER SCHOOL FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROCKINGHAM, North Carolina—The children of the textile mill villages of Rockwell, Entwistle, Hannah-Pickett and Steele, cotton mill settlements in or near Rockingham, have been promised greatly increased school facilities by the mill directors. Fifty-five thousand dollars has been set aside for this purpose. The Steele mill will provide a modern school and recreation building and the owners of the other three mills will build and equip new schoolhouses.

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## WORKING CAPITAL OF INDUSTRIES

Has Not Kept Pace With the Growth of Many Large Industrial Corporations—Natural Consequence of Higher Prices

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the most part large industrial corporations of the United States have found that their working capital for the last year or two has not kept pace with expansion in gross business.

This is a natural consequence of rising prices for finished products, for materials, and for labor. It is further qualified by the fact that it has been necessary to set aside large sums as reserve funds to meet federal taxes, which are figured as current liabilities.

which are figured as current liabilities		Work. cap. last fiscal year
Am Hide & Leather	.....	\$14,246,985
Am Locomotive	.....	12,326,840
Baldwin	.....	21,204,926
Central Leather	.....	75,324,105
General Electric	.....	129,040,099
Lackawanna	.....	24,536,942
Mexican Petroleum	.....	8,820,097
Republic	.....	29,257,961
Ry Steel Spring	.....	5,049,963
Texas Co	.....	88,015,443
U S Steel	.....	435,334,539
Val Car Chem	.....	26,124,729
Westinghouse	.....	69,634,611

\*Includes other small items.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Shoe & Rubber Co.; United States.  
Atlanta, Ga.—D. E. Gee; United States.  
Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Saul; United States.  
Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.  
Atlanta, Ga.—W. G. Spaulding of Gramling & Spaulding; Lenox.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. F. Smock; United States.  
Chicago, Ill.—C. B. Corser and W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Dumphrey of Chicago Catalogue House; Thorndike.  
Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Hartrey of Hartrey Shoe Co.; Thorndike.  
Chicago, Ill.—C. L. Heilbrum of Hillman & Co.; United States.  
Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Cutler of Cutler & Slep Co.; United States.  
Denver, Colo.—J. P. Dunn of J. P. Dunn Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.  
Duluth, Minn.—J. W. Schmitt and J. H. Murray of Hartman Shoe Co.; United States.  
Evansville, Ind.—W. H. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.  
Fredericksburg, Va.—C. W. Dunn; United States.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. L. Lathrop of Rindge Kalmbach Logie Co.; United States.  
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Crowder of Crowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. E. Dooley of Henggar Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallie of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—Budd Reedy of Cohn Goldwater & Co.; Quincy House.  
Lynchburg, Va.—E. L. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Lynchburg, Va.—R. P. Beasley Jr. of Beasley Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.  
Mayaguez, P. R.—Adolfo Garcia; United States.  
Memphis, Tenn.—M. A. Weiss; Essex.  
Memphis, Tenn.—W. H. Derrick of John Gruber Co.; Essex.  
New Orleans, La.—N. S. Halsfeld; Essex.  
New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.  
New York City—H. S. Richards and Mr. Finn of Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.  
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.  
New York City—J. L. Curran; United States.  
Philadelphia, Pa.—F. H. Jantzen; United States.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—P. W. Hamilton of Rothenbaum & Co.; United States.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Sautters; United States.  
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Pithan of Pithan Barker Shoe Co.; Touraine.  
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.  
San Francisco, Cal.—M. J. Kauffman; Copley Place.  
San Francisco, Cal.—J. T. Reedy and H.

thereby decreasing the excess of quick assets over quick liabilities. As a general thing it is necessary that the proper relation be maintained between working capital and gross sales with respect to the particular requirements of the business if that business is to prosper. Great expansion of gross without relative increase in cash assets is not a good condition, unless there exist special conditions tending to overcome the deficiency.

The corrective of this general situation has found expression in the large amount of financing which has been done in the last year or so by industrial companies which, doing the largest business in their history, have found themselves cramped for working capital to swing it. This applies even more generally to some of the smaller industrial, than to the larger ones.

It will be seen that in the case of all the large industrial concerns cited in the appended table the proportion of working capital to gross sales has failed to maintain its pre-war relation; the relation of tax reserves thereto is also shown:

Wkg. cap. 1914	% to gross	Wkg. cap. 1919	% to gross
\$9,146,278	83	\$18,599,422	42
11,923,227	85	54,786,487	90
71,132,244	78	16,139,382	101
3,659,484	80	10,548,203	48
3,728,478	75	227,205,475	47
20,647,380	33	29,344,971	67

\*Includes other small items.

## HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF OIL TO EUROPE

NEW YORK, New York—The Vacuum Oil Company's recent placing of orders for additional tank steamer tonnage indicates the growth of foreign demand for lubricating oils.

The company is one of the leading exporters, having a large business in Great Britain, France, Italy, and other European countries.

### RADIO CORPORATION

NEW YORK, New York—Edward J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, has been elected president of the Radio Corporation of America, the new company, capitalized at \$20,000,000, formed in conjunction with the General Electric Company to engage in a greatly broadened field in commercial wireless telegraphy the world over.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MUCH ACTIVITY IN  
COTTON GOODS

Production of Manufactured Articles Is Being Lessened to Greater Extent by Tire, Yarn Concerns Buying Up Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Although there have been repeated warnings from banking circles that from this time on it would be absolutely impossible for financial institutions to extend the liberal credit accommodations that was the rule during the war and for 12 months afterward, business in the primary cotton goods market continued active. "I don't care what the bankers say or think or do about the present situation," said one very large cotton goods merchant. "Tell me whether the public is buying goods freely or not. That is the big factor in the present outlook. If the ultimate consumers are continuing to buy freely and are demanding their usual quantity of goods and paying the price for them without protest, then I, for one, am willing to plunge, no matter what the bankers' advice may be."

This somewhat reckless line of talk is typical of a great number of the cotton goods merchants and distributors, and the reports they have been getting from retail circles in the South, the northwest, and the middle west have been so favorable that a great many of them have discarded all their former doubts about the holding power of the present market levels and are devoting their efforts to getting as early as possible the maximum quantity of goods that they can persuade producers to sell them.

## Prices Bounding Upward

Prices have taken a tremendous bound upward. Each week new high levels are reached. Although buyers have no thought of a collapse during the season ahead, many do not feel so confident of the period beyond that, and consequently the scramble has been to get their goods delivered as early as possible in order to allow for an opportunity to pass them on before the season ends.

"My customers are buying deliveries," not goods," said one large selling agent. "They are easy to satisfy on the fabric itself, but the prices they are paying will probably be out of the question if it were the goods themselves that were being considered. They figure they can get almost anything they want to ask for the goods if they can get them on the market in time." This condition can be applied to nearly the whole market.

Plain fabrics made of combed yarns have advanced from one to three cents a yard in the last week, while the fancy constructions have risen much more. Already there is an eager demand for yarn-dyed fabrics in anticipation of the easing of the dye situation.

## Print Cloth Market

Print cloth yarn fabrics are up a cent to a cent and a half a yard over the best figures of a week ago, but it should be noted that distant deliveries may be had for fully half a cent a yard, and sometimes more, below the prices that are being offered for spot and early goods. This is due to the well-sold position of the mills and their inability to take any more early delivery contracts involving any volume.

Yarns are very scarce and very high, especially the combed variety. The scarcity has extended not only to the finer yarns, but also to the medium-sized numbers, and it is extremely difficult to place large orders for either, though some few small-sized deals were put through in this territory. Carded yarns are not plentiful and prices are very firm. Tire fabric makers are having a very difficult time in getting their wants filled, and many are already seeking to buy plants of their own in order to insure a sufficient supply of yarn for their uses.

The cotton manufacturing industry has stood still during the last five or six years in the matter of expansion and it is now called upon to supply a greater demand for cotton goods, owing to the war, and also finds in progress a movement for building up what might be called an entirely new industry, the tire yarn industry. Every mill that is bought by a tire yarn concern takes just so much from the already short supply for the regular trade. Under such conditions it is hard to see how there can come about any serious break in the market for some time.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York.—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling, 60-day bills 3.65%, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.65%, commercial 60-day bills 3.64%, demand 3.63%, cables 3.63%. France demand 11.61, cables 11.59. Guilders demand 37.4, cables 37.4. Lire demand 13.65, cables 13.63. Marks demand 17.4, cables 17.2. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time loans steady, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 7%. Call money easy, high 8, low 6, ruling rate 8, closing bid 6, offered at 7, last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange yesterday were: G Asphalt com 114½, Lake Superior 21, Phila Elec 25½, Phila Rap 27½.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.—BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Boston bank statement shows cash in excess and in the Federal Reserve Bank of \$29,861,000, an increase of \$5,015,000.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can.....	55½	55½	52½	53½
Am Car & Fy.....	137	137	135	137
Am Inter Corp.....	110	110	107½	108½
Am Loco.....	97½	98	95	96½
Am Smelters.....	67½	68½	67½	68½
Am Sugar.....	135½	135½	135	135½
Am Tel & Tel.....	98	98½	98	98
Am Woolen.....	152½	153½	146½	150½
Anacosta.....	60½	62	60½	62
Atchafalpa.....	84½	84½	83½	84
Atl Gulf & W I.....	160½	162	157	159
Bald Loco.....	112½	113½	109½	111½
B & O.....	32	32	31½	32
Beth Steel B.....	95½	95½	92½	95
Can Pac.....	129	129½	129	129½
Gen Leather.....	94	94	92½	93½
Chandler.....	126½	126½	122	124½
C. M. & St P.....	36½	37	36½	36½
China.....	38½	38½	38½	38½
Corn Products.....	82½	83½	80½	82½
Cruible Steel.....	205	205	197½	202½
Cuba Cane.....	50	51½	49½	51½
Cuba Cane pfd.....	24½	24½	24½	24½
End Johnson.....	135½	135½	133½	133½
Gen Motors.....	309½	309½	298	304½
Gouldrich.....	78½	79½	77½	78½
Inspiration.....	55½	55½	55½	55½
Int Paper.....	82½	83	81	82
Kennecott.....	30½	30½	29½	30½
Marine.....	42½	42½	38½	40½
Marine pfd.....	97½	97½	95½	96½
Max Motor.....	31½	31½	31½	31½
Mex Pet.....	194	195½	190½	193½
Midvale.....	49½	49½	49½	49½
Mo Pacific.....	25	25½	25	25½
N Y Central.....	68½	69	68½	68½
N Y N H & H.....	24½	24½	24½	24½
No Pacific.....	78½	78½	78½	78½
Pan-Am Pet.....	22½	22½	22½	22½
Pan-Am Pet B.....	88	88½	87	88
Penn.....	42½	42½	42½	42½
Pier-Arrow.....	70	70	69	70
Reading.....	75½	76½	75½	76
Rep I & Steel.....	110	110½	107½	109
Royal Dutch N Y.....	105½	107	104	106½
Singapore.....	42½	42½	42½	42½
So Pacific.....	100½	101	100	100½
Studebaker.....	103½	104½	100½	103½
Texas Co.....	199	202½	197½	202½
Texas & Pacific.....	37	38½	37	37½
Virginia.....	26	26½	26	26½
Un Pac.....	122	122½	121½	122
U S Rubber.....	125½	125½	122	124
U S Realty.....	52	52½	50½	52½
U S Smelting.....	70½	71	70½	71
Virginia.....	105½	105½	104½	105½
Utah Copper.....	75½	76	75	76
Westinghouse.....	52	52½	52	52½
Wills-Overland.....	29½	29½	28½	29½
Worthington Pump.....	91	93	89½	91½
Total sales 753,300 shares.				

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2½s.....	99.00	99.00	98.80
Lib 3s.....	98.50	98.50	98.20
Lib 4s.....	98.00	98.00	97.80
Lib 5s.....	97.50	97.50	97.30
Lib 6s.....	97.00	97.00	96.80
Lib 7s.....	96.50	96.50	96.30
Lib 8s.....	96.00	96.00	95.80
Lib 9s.....	95.50	95.50	95.30
Lib 10s.....	95.00	95.00	94.80
Lib 11s.....	94.50	94.50	94.30
Lib 12s.....	94.00	94.00	93.80
Lib 13s.....	93.50	93.50	93.30
Lib 14s.....	93.00	93.00	92.80
Lib 15s.....	92.50	92.50	92.30
Lib 16s.....	92.00	92.00	91.80
Lib 17s.....	91.50	91.50	91.30
Lib 18s.....	91.00	91.00	90.80
Lib 19s.....	90.50	90.50	90.30
Lib 20s.....	90.00	90.00	89.80
Lib 21s.....	89.50	89.50	89.30
Lib 22s.....	89.00	89.00	88.80
Lib 23s.....	88.50	88.50	88.30
Lib 24s.....	88.00	88.00	87.80
Lib 25s.....	87.50	87.50	87.30
Lib 26s.....	87.00	87.00	86.80
Lib 27s.....	86.50	86.50	86.30
Lib 28s.....	86.00	86.00	85.80
Lib 29s.....	85.50	85.50	85.30
Lib 30s.....	85.00	85.00	84.80
Lib 31s.....	84.50	84.50	84.30
Lib 32s.....	84.00	84.00	83.80
Lib 33s.....	83.50	83.50	83.30
Lib 34s.....	83.00	83.00	82.80
Lib 35s.....	82.50	82.50	82.30
Lib 36s.....	82.00	82.00	81.80
Lib 37s.....	81.50	81.50	81.30
Lib 38s.....	81.00	81.00	80.80
Lib 39s.....	80.50	80.50	80.30
Lib 40s.....	80.00	80.00	79.80
Lib 41s.....	79.50	79.50	79.30
Lib 42s.....	79.00	79.00	78.80
Lib 43s.....	78.50	78.50	78.30
Lib 44s.....	78.00	78.00	77.80
Lib 45s.....	77.50	77.50	77.30
Lib 46s.....	77.00	77.00	76.80
Lib 47s.....	76.50	76.50	76.30
Lib 48s.....	76.00	76.00	75.80
Lib 49s.....	75.50	75.50	75.30
Lib 50s.....	75.00	75.00	74.80
Lib 51s.....	74.50	74.50	74.30
Lib 52s.....	74.00	74.00	73.80
Lib 53s.....	73.50	73.50	73.30
Lib 54s.....	73.00	73.00	72.80
Lib 55s.....	72.50	72.50	72.30
Lib 56s.....	72.00	72.00	71.80
Lib 57s.....	71.50	71.50	71.30
Lib 58s.....	71.00	71.00	70.80
Lib 59s.....	70.50	70.50	70.30
Lib 60s.....	70.00	70.00	69.80
Lib 61s.....	69.50	69.50	69.30
Lib 62s.....	69.00	69.00	68.80
Lib 63s.....	68.50	68.50	68.30
Lib 64s.....	68.00	68.00	67.80
Lib 65s.....	67.50	67.50	67.30
Lib 66s.....	67.00	67.00	66.80
Lib 67s.....	66.50	66.50	66.30
Lib 68s.....	66.00	66.00	65.80
Lib 69s.....	65.50	65.50	65.30
Lib 70s.....	65.00	65.00	64.80
Lib 71s.....	64.50	64.50	64.30
Lib 72s.....	64.00	64.00	63.80
Lib 73s.....	63.50	63.50	63.30
Lib 74s.....	63.00	63.00	62.80
Lib 75s.....	62.50	62.50	62.30
Lib 76s.....	62.00	62.00	61.80
Lib 77s.....	61.50	61.50	61.30
Lib 78s.....	61.00	61.00	60.80
Lib 79s.....	60.50	60.50	60.30
Lib 80s.....	60.00	60.00	59.80
Lib 81s.....	59.50	59.50	59.30
Lib 82s.....	59.00	59.00	58.80
Lib 83s.....	58.50	58.50	58.30
Lib 84s.....	58.00	58.00	57.80
Lib 85s.....	57.50	57.50	57.30
Lib 86s.....	57.00	57.00	56.80
Lib 87s.....	56.50	56.50	56.30
Lib 88s.....	56.00	56.00	55.80
Lib 89s.....	55.50	55.50	55.30
Lib 90s.....	55.00	55.00	54.80
Lib 91s.....	54.50	54.50	54.30
Lib 92s.....	54.00	54.00	53.80
Lib 93s.....	53.50	53.50	53.30
Lib 94s.....	53.00	53.00	52.80
Lib 95s.....	52.50	52.50	52.30
Lib 96s.....	52.00	52.00	51.80
Lib 97s.....	51.50	51.50	51.30
Lib 98s.....	51.00	51.00	50.80
Lib 99s.....	50.50	50.50	50.30
Lib 100s.....	50.00	50.00	49.80
Lib 101s.....	49.50	49.50	49.30
Lib 102s.....	49.00	49.00	48.80
Lib 103s.....	48.50	48.50	48.30
Lib 104s.....	48.00	48.00	47.80
Lib 105s.....	47.50	47.50	47.30
Lib 106s.....	47.00	47.00	46.80
Lib 107s.....	46.50	46.50	46.30
Lib 108s.....	46.00	46.00	45.80
Lib 109s.....	45.50	45.50	45.30
Lib 110s.....	45.00	45.00	44.80
Lib 111s.....	44.50	44.50	44.30
Lib 112s.....	44.00	44.00	43.80
Lib 113s.....	43.50	43.50	43.30
Lib 114s.....	43.00	43.00	42.80
Lib 115s.....	42.50	42.50	42.30
Lib 116s.....	42.00	42.00	41.80
Lib 117s.....	41.50	41.50	41.30
Lib 118s.....	41.00	41.00	40.80
Lib 119s.....	40.50	40.50	40.30
Lib 120s.....	40.00	40.00	39.80
Lib 121s.....	39.50	39.50	39.30
Lib 122s.....	39.00	39.00	38.80
Lib 123s.....	38.50	38.50	38.30
Lib 124s.....	38.00	38.00	37.80
Lib 125s.....	37.50	37.50	37.30
Lib 126s.....	37.00	37.00	36.80
Lib 127s.....	36.50	36.50	36.30
Lib 128s.....	36.00	36.00	35.80
Lib 129s.....	35.50	35.50	35.30
Lib 130s.....	35.00	35.00	34.80
Lib 131s.....	34.50	34.50	34.30
Lib 132s.....	34.00	34.00	33.80
Lib 133s.....	33.50	33.50	33.30
Lib 134s.....	33.00	33.00	32.80
Lib 135s.....	32.50	32.50	32.30
Lib 136s.....	32.00	32.00	31.80
Lib 137s.....	31.50	31.50	31.30
Lib 138s.....	31.00	31.00	30.80
Lib 139s.....	30.50	30.50	30.30
Lib 140s.....	30.00	30.00	29.80
Lib 141s.....	29.50	29.50	29.30
Lib 142s.....	29.00	29.00	28.80
Lib 143s.....	28.50	28.50	28.30
Lib 144s.....	28.00	28.00	27.80
Lib 145s.....	27.50	27.50	27.30
Lib 146s.....	27.00	27.00	26.80
Lib 147s.....	26.50	26.50	26.30
Lib 148s.....	26.00	26.00	25.80
Lib 149s.....	25.50	25.50	25.30
Lib 150s.....	25.00	25.00	24.80
Lib 151s.....	24.50	24.50	24.30
Lib 152s.....	24.00	24.00	23.80
Lib 153s.....	23.50	23.50	23.30
Lib 154s.....	23.00	23.00	22.80
Lib 155s.....	22.50	22.50	22.30
Lib 156s.....	22.00	22.00	21.80
Lib 157s.....	21.50	21.50	21.30
Lib 158s.....	21.00	21.00	20.80
Lib 159s.....	20.50	20.50	20.30
Lib 160s.....	20.00	20.00	19.80



## DEHYDRATION FOR FOOD PRESERVATION

Dr. Prescott of Massachusetts Institute of Technology Is Preparing Report for United States Agricultural Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Investigations regarding the value of dehydration as a means of preserving foodstuffs and of equalizing food supplies in years of varying crops are under way for the United States Department of Agriculture, directed by Dr. Samuel C. Prescott of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the final report will soon be ready. It is expected, for transmission to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Dr. Prescott, who served as a major in the food division of the Sanitary Corps during the war and on request of Secretary Houston was detailed to the Bureau of Chemistry for dehydration work, believes that the value of the dehydration process, which was adequately shown during the period of hostilities, should be equally recognized in time of peace. Not only, he says, is dehydration likely to be considerably less expensive than canning, but it means a large saving for transportation both in weight and bulk as compared with the fresh product or with canned goods.

"The reduction in weight amounts to 90 per cent in many, if not most cases, and the reduction in bulk to 50 per cent, through dehydration," he informed a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. "Moreover, the food can be kept indefinitely. As an example, dehydrated vegetables prepared for use by the British Army during the Boer War, and not used at that time, were kept until 1914, when they were supplied to the army and found to be thoroughly satisfactory.

### Oldest of Preserving Methods

"Dehydration, which is after all only the old-fashioned process of drying brought up to date by scientific methods, is probably the oldest of food-preserving methods. Canning became the chief means of preserving during the Civil War in the United States. Wars, it may be remarked, give an impetus to methods of food conservation and preservation, and the great world war was no exception. At that time dehydration came into prominence, and I believe that it has enormous peace-time possibilities.

"There are now in the United States about 10 plants engaged in dehydrating vegetables. With the best processes that means simply the removal of water from them; experimental work shows that food values (calories) are not changed at all, nor is the structure of the food broken down, except by faulty processes. Only water which may be replaced is taken away and it may again be largely restored by proper soaking in water for a short time; the food value does not depreciate if the treatment is properly done, and if the fruits and vegetables dehydrated are fresh at the time, the flavors, colors, and odors are preserved intact. There have been several systems of dehydration, some of which apparently have marked advantages, as their products are in every way superior to others.

"All vegetables in common use contain by weight from 65 to 95 per cent of water. The dehydrated product may contain from 5 to 10 per cent, and with this small percentage of water will keep well if stored under proper conditions. In cooking, dehydrated fruits and vegetables require no more attention than fresh goods, and their treatment is quickly mastered by a good cook.

### Loss in Weight Is Greatest

"The loss in bulk by dehydration is not so great as the loss in weight, but it is large, ranging from 50 to 80 per cent. One ship, for example, can carry dehydrated food that in the fresh state would require from 5 to 10 or 12 ships. The great advantage in agriculture is that much of the present waste might be eliminated, and when crops alternate, first heavy and then light, enough food can be preserved during the years of large crops to cover the following season, thus stabilizing food supply. Moreover, at present, because of poor transportation facilities, it is often impossible to bring fresh fruits and vegetables to the market. If they can be dehydrated at the centers of production, economy of transportation can be effected, and the cost of living reduced by making available practically all the food produced in the country, instead of allowing a considerable part (50 per cent) of it to spoil.

"Dehydration conserves nutritional values, prevents loss by crushing or spoilage, insures uniform quality, and saves cold storage charges. Dehydrated foods require nothing more than soaking in water before cooking, so there is no necessity to their general use. When properly cooked, a dehydrated good product cannot be distinguished from fresh. During the war, dehydrated foods were served experimentally at certain camps alternating with fresh foods, and the consumers on several occasions, unaware of the change, remarked that the food was improving when they received the dehydrated articles.

"Large savings also are represented by dehydration as compared with canning. The expense of canning, and packing cases is reduced greatly or eliminated altogether, and as the canned goods are bulkier and heavier than the dehydrated goods, transportation costs are also reduced by the dehydrating process.

"Dehydrated goods must be of high quality and attractively prepared for market if a real industry is to be

## TRAVELERS AIDED AT 175 STATIONS

Movement Initiated by Young Women's Christian Association as Experiment Doing Large Service in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Travelers arriving in any one of 175 railroad stations in the United States, if in difficulty of any kind, may receive real and dependable assistance from members of Travelers Aid Societies operating in those stations, affirming those who have had occasion to call on them. These societies have come into existence within the last few years, and the service which they render is classed as a necessity by railroad officials, who have come to depend upon it as they would a regular department of the railroad or an arm of the government.

Two and a half years ago a national organization was formed with headquarters in New York City. This national group is not only valuable in an advisory way and in standardizing the work throughout the country, but it made possible a uniform badge in the place of those of every description used by the societies previously, confusing travelers while trying to recognize the workers. Now anyone may easily pick out the workers in the stations all along the line, for they all wear the same badge. It makes possible a much quicker contact between the worker and the traveler in need.

Assisted 60,000 Travelers  
The Boston branch of the Travelers Aid Society has given a wide range of practical assistance to over 60,000 travelers in the last 3½ years. The society is not a respecter of persons; every sort of man, woman or child has called for aid from the society; the intelligent as well as the lesser educated, the wealthy and the needy, the American and the immigrant. If one is alone, or in need of information, if she is annoyed, or if friends have failed to meet the traveler, if the address of a reliable hotel or boarding house is wished, these and scores of other difficulties are assumed and unflinching met by the women in the employ of the society.

The 12 workers of the Boston society cover the North and South stations and the wharves. They work in two shifts, beginning at 6:45 a. m. and stopping as soon after 11:15 p. m. as the late trains have unloaded their passengers, which sometimes means 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. All the long-distance trains are met and many travelers are met by appointment wired ahead. Children are relayed across the continent entirely under the care of the members of the societies along the route.

Initiated as Experiment  
Initiated as an experiment by the Young Women's Christian Association, it was soon realized that the need and opportunity for this kind of service was indeed great. The Boston society now helps three times as many travelers on the average a day as when it started in 1916. The growth of the work may be noted by the record of the years. In 1916, in five months 1995 people were aided; then the full years, in 1917, there were 12,180 aided; in 1918, 20,114, and in 1919, 25,966. When it is considered that only 12 women are doing the work and that a budget of only \$20,000 is available each year, it may be easily seen what larger funds, more workers, and better equipment could accomplish. That the work is there to be done is all too true, say those who know.

An assistant station master has said, "The work is always carried out in an unobtrusive, tactful, and effective way—a work for which the employees can spare neither the time nor the means." Railroad employees and officials are even calling upon the service of the Travelers Aid Society, and the aid workers, in turn, make their purpose to meet the problems in a dignified and understanding sort of way and without sensationalism.

LABOR SITUATION IN CANADA IS DEFINED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
MONTREAL, Quebec—In an address on "The Labor Situation in Canada," delivered in Strathcona Hall, McGill University, before the McGill Canadian Club, Senator Gideon Robertson, Canadian Minister of Labor, defined the distinction between the legitimate labor union movement in the Dominion, and the activities of the Revolutionary Socialist or "red" element. The Minister gave what he termed a "quiet talk" on the general labor situation in the Dominion, covering the past few years. Strikes, he said, had declined greatly. In 1911, 2,000,000 days were lost through labor troubles; twice as many as in three years of war. The process of assimilation of 300,000 returned soldiers had succeeded wonderfully. Today there were more jobs than men to fill them, if only men would accept what was offered. During the war, labor troubles waned because of the patriotic spirit of all classes. Later on increased cost of living, and the fear that returned soldiers would out many from their positions, led to uneasiness. Increased cost of living had preceded increased wages schedules by several years, and so, the Minister argued, reduced wages would follow and not precede the reduced cost of living.

DEMOCRATS UNMOVED BY IRISH PROTESTS  
NEW YORK, New York—The Democratic Party will conduct its presidential campaign without regard to group interests, Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared when asked whether the party intended to undertake any propaganda to overcome the reported defection of certain Irish and other elements opposed to ratification of the Peace Treaty.

"We are going to consider the Treaty and other issues as Americans," asserted Mr. Cummings. "Personally I believe the racial objections to the Peace Treaty are more noise than anything else. Those who are shouting the loudest haven't been strong for us anyway."

Those who believe that the Treaty is inimical to the political aspirations of the Irish people are in the wrong, he said.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
COBALT, Ontario—Since the year 1904, when the Province of Ontario became an important producer of valuable metal, the silver mines of Northern Ontario have produced approximately 303,724,172 fine ounces of silver valued at \$181,570,561, and the gold mines have produced 2,872,580 fine ounces valued at \$59,389,508.

CANADA'S REVENUE EXCESS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—The Finance Department of Canada has issued its

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK  
"HOUSE OF GOOD WILL"  
Hotel Majestic  
COPELAND TOWNSEND  
Central Park West  
at the 72nd St. Motor Gateway  
NEW YORK

Readers of this publication appreciate the home atmosphere and refined environment of the Majestic.  
Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

Prince George Hotel  
29th St.  
near Fifth Ave.  
NEW YORK  
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York

Grand Four—Street Floor  
LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH  
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.  
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$6 and up.

Hotel Martha Washington  
The Famous Hotel for Women  
(Just Off Fifth Avenue)  
29 East 29th St., New York City  
From our 800 spotless rooms you may select one at \$13.50 per day and up; \$15.50 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 75 cents.  
BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Park Avenue Hotel  
Park Avenue (4th) 324 and 33d Streets  
Subway Station at the Door  
NEW YORK  
Single Rooms \$2-45 Per Day Upwards  
ADVANTAGES  
Close to amusement and shopping center.  
Unique dining loggia overlooking Central Park.  
Orchestral music of highest order.  
Other hotels in New York under same management: HARGRAVE, 72nd St. at Columbus Ave. (1 square to Central Park); MARSHA WASHINGTON, 29 East 29th St. (for women). Booklets sent free by applying to any of the above hotels.

HOTEL CLENDENING  
202 West 103rd Street, New York  
A hotel of Quality and Refinement, located in the Residential Section of the West Side. Short Block from Broadway Subway Station, within easy reach of all Shops and Theatres.  
Rates—Single Room, bath nearby, \$1.50  
Parlor, bedroom, bath, for 2, \$3.50; 3, \$4.50  
Parlor, 2 bedrooms and bath, \$8.50 and \$9  
Excellent Restaurant—Moderate Prices. Table d'Hôte or à la Carte.  
Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City

EUROPEAN  
(See Also Classified London Board and Residence)  
KINGSLEY HOTEL  
Mart Street, Bloomsbury Square,  
Near the British Museum.  
LONDON, W. C. 1.  
Passenger Lifts. Fireproof Floors.  
Bedroom, Breakfast and Attendance from 7a. 6s. per night per person.  
Full Tariff and Testimonials on Application.  
Telex, "Bookcraft, Western, London."  
Phone: Museum 1232-3.

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C. E. GERAHTY  
HOTEL CECIL BUILDING TANGIER

Hotel Puritan  
390 Commonwealth Ave.  
The Distinctive Boston House  
And one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world.  
Our booklet has a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write to me for it and for any Puritan or Boston information I can give.  
C. B. COSTELLO, Manager

See the White Mountains in Winter  
THE RUSSELL COTTAGES  
KEARSARGE, N. H.  
Are now open for the Winter Season. This is a good place to enjoy the Winter Sports outside and the Home Comforts inside. Write for booklet.  
GEORGE W. RUSSELL, Proprietor

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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$6 and up.

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(Just Off Fifth Avenue)  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MARTIN HARVEY'S  
"HAMLET" REVIVALBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
theater correspondent

Shakespeare's "Hamlet," at Covent Garden, London; Martin Harvey's Revival. The cast:

Hamlet	..... Fred Ross
Horatio	..... Martin Harvey
Polonius	..... A. B. Imeson
Laertes	..... H. O. Nicholson
Ophelia	..... N. de Silva
First Gravedigger	..... Fred Grove
Second Gravedigger	..... Alfred Ibberson
Gertrude	..... Miriam Lewes
Claudius	..... James Dale

LONDON, England.—With the Boxing Night production of "Hamlet" by Mr. Martin Harvey at Covent Garden Theatre, followed within a few days by a revival of "Julius Caesar," under Mr. Ainley's management, at St. James's Theatre, the legitimate drama for the winter season is assured a fair share of attention. Many grown-ups will be present, eager to revive old memories, and hundreds of children in these holiday weeks will obtain their first impressions of the professional stage. It is therefore important that the drama shall be rendered truly, simply, and beautifully.

## Pictorial Setting

Looking at the play from this point of view, we are able in some respects to welcome Mr. Martin Harvey's production. The setting is at once beautiful and simple. Of scenery, in the old conventional sense of the term, there was none, the effects being obtained principally by back cloths and curtains, upon which colored lights were thrown, and against which the actors, richly costumed, moving upon the great stage of Covent Garden, formed pictures that for harmony of color and design have rarely been surpassed. One could not but acknowledge how much the art of the theater owes to Mr. Gordon Craig, who, as pioneer, first lured reluctant producers away from the false realism of nineteenth century setting.

It is when we come to the work of the actors themselves that a less pleasant tale must be told, for one was conscious, especially throughout the last three acts, how ruthlessly Shakespeare challenges the player's technique, and how few there be, upon the modern stage, who can emerge triumphant from the ordeal.

That Mr. Martin Harvey did so, we cannot honestly say. His Hamlet certainly has some true and charming features. It is graceful, refined, tender, and sympathetic, by no means void of nobility, nor lacking in a certain princely idealism. His speech is illustrated by gesture that, though limited in range, is yet graphic, expressive, and illuminating to the text, and he treads the stage with all the ease of the accomplished player.

This in the more intellectual and virile qualities of the character that the actor fails. He lacks passion, fire, and intensity. There was no feeling that this Hamlet even in imagination could "sweep to his revenge." Knowing, from the first, that he must fail, the prince was pathetic and wistful throughout, a dilettante unable to convey those far-ranging transitions, and swiftly alternating moods of despondency, introspection, irony and wrath, that make Hamlet one of the most comprehensive acting parts on the stage. In the big scene with Ophelia he was neither bitter nor earnest enough; and in the closet scene he was unable to produce the intense and cumulative indignation with which Hamlet lashes the Queen. He did almost the impression that, for very little, the Queen, well played by Miss Miriam Lewes, would dominate him.

## Sympathetic Reception

The audience, though a sympathetic one, felt these shortcomings, and became uneasy and silent. Mr. Harvey, nevertheless, received at the fall of the curtain an ovation to which he responded with a few modest words of thanks.

The renderings of minor roles were uneven, and, in certain cases, inefficient. Mr. Imeson was, at times, inclined to force the part of Horatio, but, upon the whole, he gave a good study, and spoke his lines well, though the best elocution of the evening came from Mr. Harvey Braban, whose Ghost, if a touch too earthly and corporeal, was sincere and impressive. Mr. H. O. Nicholson did not so err as to make Polonius the comedian that some modern actors, opposing surely Shakespeare's intention, love to turn him into; but he invested the Lord Chamberlain with a conscious humor sufficient to make him thoroughly enjoy being called a fish-monger. The Laertes of Mr. James Dale, though rather jerky and lacking mellowness, gave a spirited rendering of the part. Mr. Fred Ross as Claudius fell short. He has a powerful voice, but, whether from agitation or some other cause, took little care to articulate; and, being often unintelligible, was ineffective.

Miss N. de Silva as Ophelia, put here and there a pretty touch into her part, but in the more than ever convinced of the necessity of earnest training young actors to play Shakespeare as an essential part of their equipment for a profession.

Miss Ellen Terry and Mr. Gordon Craig, from a box near the stage,

watched the youngest acting member of that most talented family play Fortinbras. Mr. Robin Gordon Craig spoke his few lines with energy, but they were not enough to enable us to form a judgment upon his capacity or promise. We can only cordially wish him well.

"DEAR ME!" ACTED  
IN NEW HAVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
"Dear Me!" an optimistic comedy by Luther Reed and Hale Hamilton, presented by John Golden at the Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Connecticut, evening of January 15, 1920. The cast:

Wilbur Ogilvie	..... Ned Burton
Shelly Willis	..... Albert Mattison
Gordon Peck	..... Mart E. Heisey
Joseph Renard	..... Henry Leone
Mrs. Carney	..... Marion Kerby
April Blair	..... Grace La Rue
Anthony Turner	..... James G. Morton
Edgar Craig	..... Hale Hamilton
Herbert Lawton	..... George N. Price
Manny Siebold	..... Robert Lowe
Clarence	..... T. Kodania
Dudley Quail	..... Baker Moore
Maid	..... Guinevere Gilbon

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Not since the production of Hugh Kelly's "False Delicacy" in the eighteenth century, has any dramatist revealed a more tender vein of sentimentalism than have the authors of "Dear Me!" Not only has every cloud a highly polished silver lining, but the obverse of each cloud is no larger than a man's hand. The competently acted entertainment yields a good deal of innocent diversion, of one sort and another. At the end you tiptoe out of the theater highly resolved never again to forget to water the geraniums.

The first act passes in a home for artistic and literary failures—in itself containing the fabric of an amusing idea. Here are a group of quaint characters who are tyrannized over by an acclimated housekeeper and waited upon by one of the audience's familiar friends, the little slavey with the heart of gold, to whom every one is unkind until the hero arrives. It is she who waters the geraniums—"I feel cutterson," you know. The hero does arrive, disguised as a failure, but however easily he may deceive the simple creatures on the stage, the audience detects the imposture in an instant. They know him to be rich and they know him to be noble, because he says something about the stars almost in the first lines he speaks. And the little slavey—with songs, by the way—takes him for a friend, as she has taken an Italian violinist. When unkindness again rears its head, April, the little slavey, Joseph, the violinist, and Edgar, the hero, see into the night, taking the window box full of geraniums with them. Incidentally every one can carry this window box around with one hand. The geraniums apparently are growing in very light soil.

Two years pass and many things happen. April has made a great hit at her Stamford first night in a play by the hero, with music by Joseph. It is coming to Broadway. She does not know the hero wrote the play; it is his whim to have her still consider him a failure. She is sorry for him and sends him fifty dollars to buy a dress suit for the first night, which at least proves her unworldliness, for dress suits unfortunately cost more than this. But she meant well, and the hero cannot speak, a fact which puzzles Joseph as much as it did some of the audience. Joseph goes so far as to call him a fool and there seems to be some basis for the charge.

Then comes the great first night, but April is not happy. Fortunately the hero begins to show symptoms of returning common sense. He appears and all is well. In a final scene he and April part, in which we meet again all the characters of the first act, and truth comes out. Not only was the hero never a failure, having been left a fortune by his father, but he is the author of the play that has made April's success. Furthermore he has turned every failure in the home into a success and he still has the window box full of geraniums. April is overcome and promises to marry him. As for the title, that is derived from April's habit of writing herself letters beginning "Dear Me!" when the little clouds are about. And the moral is, don't forget to water the geraniums.

ARTS LEAGUE OF  
SERVICE, ENGLANDBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—That the provision of rational and educative amusement for village communities will greatly help to solve some of the problems of modern agriculture, is generally conceded. Thousands of demobilized soldiers, accustomed, while in the army, to a varied choice of occupations for leisure hours, have found themselves, on their return home, with no choice. To the amelioration of this condition of affairs the Arts League of Service is devoting itself. Their aim is to contribute to the reconstruction of village life by encouraging and developing in rural Britain homes a taste for art, including the arts of the theater—playing, singing, and dancing.

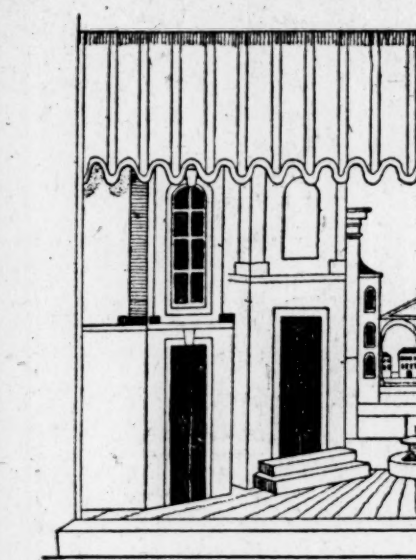
Variety entertainments upon these lines have recently been given with much success by the Arts League of Service Touring Company, in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Worcestershire. With a view to making the activities of the league better known, and to providing funds for its development, especially the provision of a motor lorry, the league touring company gave an entertainment on December 12 last, at the King George's Hall of the Y. M. C. A. headquarters, Tottenham Court Road. This performance, given before a large and friendly audience, was completely successful. It comprised two plays and a ballet, together with several dances and folk songs.

ALBERT RUTHERSTON,  
THEATER DECORATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The art of stage decoration in England owes much to the theory and practice of Albert Rutherford, who was one of Granville Barker's scene designers. Unlike many who write and talk on this subject, Mr. Rutherford's ideas are governed both by practical common sense and ability as a designer. His work has, unfortunately, been seen in the United States on only one occasion—in Mr. Barker's production of Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion." But Mr. Rutherford's views on theater decoration have many points of importance for the guidance of our younger workers in this art.

Mr. Rutherford starts from the point of view that it is impossible for



Scene for "Le Mariage Forcé"

the artist, as a theater-producer, to build a performance around one or two stars, however competent the actor or actors may be. As he says, "When we eat our dinner, we are not content with a brilliantly excellent chop and a bad potato." We should remember that in the theater we use all the arts—as painting, sculpture, music, and architecture—as ordinary and everyday things, parts of a unified whole, and not as rare excellences, one element to be emphasized at the expense of the other. Unless, therefore, the designer has competent ensemble acting behind him, we can do little that is worth while with his part of the production. No standard different form that we apply to the other arts should be applied to the theater. If we take the playhouse seriously, as we should, "we must apply to it the highest standards and judge of it as one complete whole."

As for the purpose of decoration in the theater—a purpose often misunderstood or exaggerated into meaning mere spectacle—it is to tune the stage to any pitch wherein may be evolved poetry, drama, movement, mystery, in short the creation of the highest type of aesthetic pleasure in suitable measure for the play in hand.

In the ordinary commercial theater of today, the unification of the production receives little attention. One man directs and rehearses the play; another, working more or less independently, designs the scenery; a third, probably a company or firm, is given the contract for the costumes. The result is the crude combination of three independent ideas possessing only an accidental relationship to one another. A properly organized theater, on the other hand, in an association made up of a personnel of stage managers, actors, stage carpenters, electricians, property masters, and many others, working under a single direction and for a common aim—to put on plays well.

The designer, or decorator, who works in cooperation with the play director, should be responsible for the scenery, costumes, properties, and lighting. He must know not only how to design and supervise these things, but also how to make them down to the last detail. He must know a great deal about many arts and train his workers to do the work of their respective artistic fields.

Exact realism Mr. Rutherford believes to be unobtainable in the theater. We cannot paint a forest on a flat drop that will really look like a forest. Scenery demands, instead, qualities of creation, imagination, and vision "without which there is no true or great work of art."

The background must be conceived and designed in strict relation to its setting for the actor. Take, by way of example, a scene which calls for great and noble beauty as a background. What are the limits of the space in which we have to work? Suppose that the proscenium opening is 24 feet wide. A distant view of a great building, painted on an ordinary backdrop, as is the usual custom today, will not give us the thing we want, for every time an actor goes up stage toward this painting, its dimensions are not only dwarfed but appear ridiculous.

It must suggest solidity and size, therefore the problem is not to paint a wall of imitated bricks and mortar, but to suggest the use of the dimensions, a building of size and massiveness sufficient to make the actor standing before it look as small as possible. One corner—a mere suggestion—of the building towering up out of sight, is the way we must represent it. "The whole art and charm of the theater is its artificiality, which should stimulate the decorator in making the most flighty, fantastic, dramatic, or tragic use of his imagination by presenting that which is frankly artificial, and all the more beautiful for that reason," he says.

Decoration is not something which exists apart from the play to be considered. It is the very essence of the play itself, distilled from the pages of the text. It may be simple or elaborate,

as means allow, but it must be right in value and in balance and it cannot be left out. Not until a play has been studied and produced from this point of view can we succeed in putting upon the stage a representation of the dramatist's full meaning. Anything less is a subterfuge and a makeshift, when it is not a misrepresentation of the playwright's idea.

GRANVILLE BARKER  
ON STAGING PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Granville Barker, speaking recently before Harvard and Radcliffe students in Harvard Union, said that he regarded a play producer as a sort of ideal critic, whose function was largely that of a balance wheel. A good per-



Scene for "Le Mariage Forcé"

formance, according to Mr. Barker, summons for the play an atmosphere peculiarly its own. He believes in allowing the actors to discover their own ideas about the piece, rather than forcing the viewpoint of the director upon the cast. While they are working out the motives and interpretations of the play, each player being most concerned with his own scenes, the director keeps before him the piece as a whole, "blending the various interpretations without harsh insistences, without petulant directions and orders."

"If the performance is to take on the semblance of life," continued Mr. Barker, "there must be the element of conflict in the performance as it rolls across the stage. If the players do not embody diversity, as nature does, the whole thing becomes dull and mechanical."

"In modern plays we must have the impression of continuous spontaneity. In the performance of the play before an audience the actors must be simple, though they have been complex and exhaustive in their preparatory study of their parts. They must build up first the essential structure of their parts, according to the written lines of the play; and next, sketch in with completeness and harmony the equally vital unwritten lines, the business of gesture and intonations of voice, never once letting the secondary business mar the original architecture of the part."

"In the rounding out of rehearsals the player must see the piece as a whole, must polish his individual part, and finally merge his artistic being with that of his associates. In all this the producer guides without intruding, having always a sensitive touch on the 'individual and collective conscience.'"

NEED AND PLACE OF  
COMMUNITY DRAMASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The community drama and community singing are not worth while unless these activities mean the raising of the standard of appreciation and taste in the community, declared Samuel J. Hume, director of the Greek Theater of the University of California, in an address on "The Community Drama" at a recent meeting here of the National Association of Teachers of Speech.

There is a need for additional means of individual expression in this highly trained industrial age, said Mr. Hume. Humanity needs something more than the mechanistic earning of a living. But in the general playing of humanity he was not interested unless it meant something. There is too much music in "potted forms," the people are growing too inarticulate. The silent drama has become the greatest drawing card.

Sporadic efforts often made in cities in the United States to give pageants with 5000 people in them and an audience of 200,000, that too often are just "great big stunts" mean little in dramatic development in a community. All community activities should be accumulative and consecutive. The "big stunt" does not work out well. Too often there is too much thought of dollars and cents connected with such huge affairs.

Then in the community there is the idea that the amateur effort should be patronized because it is amateur, and that there is something mysterious about professional work. Mr. Hume felt that this thought should be dispelled. The amateur actor is plastic, and because of this is easily trained and the effort should be to bring out a greater degree of art in these community affairs.

Then again too many want to exploit themselves in the community drama. The keynote of success in the community drama is sacrifice of the individual for the good of the community, and without this idea the best results cannot be obtained. The attitude of all concerned should be "What

can we do to make this a success worthy of our city, instead of exploiting ourselves." Too many realize that "drama" is the word of the day and want to use it for self-exploitation whether they have any talent or not. One of the greatest difficulties of the director is to get all to work together and keep them all in a humor to wait to speak to each other after the play is given. His work is largely taken up in the attempt to avoid friction.

One of the problems of the present time in the development of the community drama is to secure the proper talent to direct these activities, Mr. Hume said. The talent in the universities seeks the commercial field. This talent is more concerned with the amount of money to be received next season than with the development of community art. The average professional actor, he said, is not suited to the work of directing community activities. He does not have the proper viewpoint. The promising student for this field of activity after getting into the professional ranks in the commercial field loses his vision. The remedy for this condition is for the universities to offer the proper courses and bring to the attention of the promising student class this new field. There is a field for this work now, Mr. Hume declared, and it should be encouraged.

WILLIAM S. HART  
ON HIS FILM PLAYSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—With the time of his retirement as an actor and producer of motion pictures not far off—he is emphatic in saying that he will appear in only seven more films—William S. Hart declares that he will return to the life from which he sprang. On the far west frontier this portrayal of border characters passed his early youth, and in the rugged open country he purposes to spend the days of leisure his success as a screen actor has assured. There is no pose about Mr. Hart's love for the American west and its hardy types. In private life he is very much as he appears in the movies—serious, plain, vigorous, and resourceful. In or out of his studio make-up he gives the same impression of placid unconcern for the excitements of city life.

"My purpose is achieved," he said, when asked about his retirement. "I left a position on the stage paying several hundred dollars a week to do 'westerns' in the films at \$75 a week to set the frontier story right before the public. Such films as were made at the time were tawdry, false to life and history, and ridiculous as pictures of the men and women who made up the advance guard of our western conquest. I have shown that they were human beings like ourselves, with virtues as pronounced as their faults, not mere swaggers, brutes and bullies."

"Western" pictures are now respectable in the theater and have a dramatic fidelity that people recognize by instinct if not from knowledge. This is an achievement worthy of pride, it seems to me, because the chronicles of our country ought to be set down right whether on the printed page, painted canvas, or the animated screen, with its immense public influence. The remainder of my picture output will be concerned with life in the open country. Then I shall retire to Arizona or Wyoming and as an avocation shall write some of my youthful experiences into books for boys.

"I was reared in the heart of the Sioux country in the northwest and a good many things happened to me and many that will bear relating. I spoke the Sioux language and Sioux children were my playmates. I knew the Indians intimately and loved them for their many noble qualities, which some of our histories in glorifying the white man's deeds—and I am afraid with the purpose of justifying some individuals—grossly misrepresented."

"I am retiring because the pitcher can be carried only too often to the well. A man has only so much to give the world. Public taste changes, too, and one can't fight that. I want to be remembered with powers unimpaired."

Asked for a comparison of his former work on the stage and his studio experience, and what it had taught him, Mr. Hart said:

"The screen makes a severer test of acting ability than the stage. Skillful use of the voice has given renown to many stage players who are not, strictly speaking, actors. They are entertainers. The screen player must have more than that in his bag of resources. Emotion can be powerfully betrayed by the silent posture of the body, the changing expressions of the face and gestures when directed by intelligence."

"So it happens that many successful men and women of the stage have failed when put to the test of the screen, because they are really monologists, virtuosi of the voice, simply—worthy of all admiration as such but not well-rounded actors. It took the photo-play camera to prove it or bring it to attention."

Mr. Hart's knowledge and love of the Indian suggested the question why he did not film Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales.

"Hundreds of people have asked that question of me in letters," he replied. "But I am afraid the present generation of audiences could not get into the mood of them. Indians with shaven heads and funny scalp-locks, the challenge to combat, and wearing only breechcloths would, I think, seem grotesque to enough of the people to put them outside of serious acceptance. There is too much chance for comedy interpretation. I might take liberties and modernize the Indians but I have too much regard for historical fidelity to do that. No, Cooper's tales are magnificent reading, but I fear not material for the screen of 1920."

## ON PLAYMAKING

## The Starting Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The old time dramatic critic shrugged his shoulders, and threw his newspaper down. "To hear these modern fellows talk about dramatic art, and the way to write a play! What do they know about it? They actually lay down a law of one method for all. What next?"

The younger man sitting opposite him by the club-room fire, looked astonished. "I thought every author, whether novelist or dramatist, invented his story first, and then wrote it."

"So many clothes cut to a pattern, eh? We all know Shakespeare borrowed, or invented his plot before he wrote a line. Does that decree that every scribbler, let alone those who have the gift, should do the same today? You can take my word for it, no two authors follow the same rule."

The younger man appeared more incredulous. "I don't see how a story can be clear, unless it is cut and dried before the pen moves."

## As to the Start

The elder man beamed. "Some of these modern critics may tell you so, but that's because they haven't time to think. There are many ways of starting to write a play, just as there are many types of authors, and just as plays, fit to come under the category, are written by inspiration, though your imaginative author or your man of talent, may go far, and get his play right across the footlights too."

The younger man drew his chair closer. "You talk please, and I'll listen."

"My good fellow, take your inspired writer first. The man who waits till inspiration comes, and follows the idea that breaks—sometimes through the noise of busy traffic, or again comes to him in a country lane, no matter where, but that reaches him unsought, a flash, a spark of wonder that surprises even him. But he will start his notes, as the inspiration brings perhaps a title first, perhaps a character, even a phrase, but he will know with certainty that he is right to start, for what comes by inspiration, and unsought, means genius, and with genius there is no waste, and no mistake."

"Genius is rare," broke in his listener, "I'm asking about the average man, the writer of today?"

"Which one? There's your imaginative man, who conjures some fancy, and from it dreams dreams galore that he weaves into a fantasy, but never into a straight tale. His work will be nebulous, his tale uncertain, but of its type it stands, a dream-play. Take your mechanic, a man who thinks like an engineer, who is an adept at intricacy, and fits a plot within a plot, as engineers fit bolts or valves. Then comes your student of character, he'll take an idiosyncrasy or a habit, a strength or weakness, he'll set that up first, then build his tale around the man or woman he hits on to expose it best."

## Types of Authors

"Now we've the man who writes a family story, a straight tale without surprise, he will sacrifice character to get out his tale with the end in view probably before the start. There's your man who starts off with surprise, the pivot on which all that follows turns. There's the author who writes around his actor-manager, the most debatable way of all."

## How?

"Because to do that, he must sacrifice the balance of his play."

## Necessarily?

"No. He may escape danger. He may not. He may take his work of art, if he is artist enough to leave it at that, to his manager, and his manager may say, as I know to be the case in more than one instance, 'This is an excellent play. I shall be glad to take it, provided you make the man's part predominate. At present it's a woman's play.' I have known again a great actress, one of the greatest of my own day, say to a coming author who submitted a drama with a great part for her, 'Yes, it's a great play. There was a day when the manager wanted to sit on the horse's ears. I'm content to be in the cart—but I must have a seat!'"

## Was the play altered?

"No. It was written by an artist. He has since then 'arrived.'"

"He was strong enough to stand by his knowledge of technique?"

"No. He had the understanding that technique must be so mastered that it may be used unconsciously, and of course, so that the artist may be left free to seek and express the finest in art, inspiration."

## Emotion Not Enough

"Many even great artists think that as actors or authors, they must throw their own emotion into the art they have mastered, or have received as a natural gift, while emotion is only in reality the expression of a man's undisciplined heart. Very often the more undisciplined his nature, the more effective is his emotion. But this is aside from all art. It has nothing to do with genius, never shows the spark that surprises."

## What may that be?

"The inspiration of genius—a thing apart from the man, and the greater the artist, the more he realizes that only by getting away from self, can he find the very birthright of all art, inspiration. Nor can he understand that it is inspiration in art that makes it live. The spark that reaches and thrills not only the artist concerned, whether author or actor, but every man or woman of a vast audience as well—what is it? Let us call it sympathy. There was a great author, once called Job. He didn't write plays, but he understood men. There

is a line of his that I often remember—'But there is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding.' Consider that. And don't forget that the greatest gift an artist may have is variety, and that even an author, worthy of the name, may start writing a play by a different method every time."

The younger man looked up to make rejoinder, but the elder critic had gone.

GEORGE MIDDLETON'S  
TWO TYPES OF PLAYSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—When the American dramatists "Who's Who" comes to be compiled, George Middleton's name will occupy an enviable position. For in his works, published and produced, there is something to interest every one. The scholar, sitting in his library, and reading "Possession" or "Nowadays" or any other play in the five published volumes of Mr. Middleton's dramatic compositions, finds in them "serious purpose and honest achievement," "an elastic breadth of view," "vitality," "honesty with its theme"; while at the opposite end of the professional balance stands the ingenu who rejoices in a season's run of a Middleton play on Broadway.

To many a theater student this contrast may at first glance suggest that the staged plays are commercial enterprises that make the scholar's wares possible. But this is only partly true. Were the stage plays tawdry or cheap, one might accuse George Middleton of sacrificing his gift for writing for the stage in order that he might enjoy a student's leisure at his more serious work. But the stage plays are neither tawdry nor cheap; they are fresh and sincere, and abound in gracious humor. They are as definite in purpose and as good of their kind as the plays meant primarily for readers. Far from resenting such rough-shod classification of his works into "serious" and "amusing," George Middleton enters readily into the game of it—at least he did when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on him at his home-workshop.

## Plays to Read, Plays to See

"I have gone along two roads," he said. "One in my books and one in my plays for immediate production; and though the latter have been mainly written with my collaborator, Guy Bolton, that has nothing to do with their wide divergence from my published works. The aims of the two are quite different. In writing books one can follow his vision, and make no compromise to conditions necessary for a play to live in. There are many subjects which are by their very nature not commercial. I don't deprecate popular success at all. The theater is a place for comedy, joy, and cheer—and pure, popular entertainment has its place in the theater. You know, of course, that at the present time the cost of putting on a play is so tremendous that it must make instant popular appeal if it is to stay in the theater. The drama with some particular slant that is not the conventional vision is out of place under these conditions. The play's subject must be acceptable to the theater-going public."

It is because of these adverse conditions, however, that many of his plays are only published, not produced. They all bear the tests of being fitted to production. He believes that publication is an alternative, not a substitute for production. A number of producers have wanted to stage these published plays, but Mr. Middleton has not permitted it. He knows his theater.

## One Purpose Behind All

Although there is this wide difference in subject matter and approach in his various writings, the same underlying purpose dominates them all. "To put in high lights the fundamental needs of life—charity, forgiveness, and brotherhood—is the aim of all my plays," he says. "I am seeking always to express sympathy for little, wind-tossed people, governed by prejudice. I believe that the theater is the best vehicle for revealing the need for human sympathy, and I firmly believe that the time has come when we must bend every effort toward stopping hate, and teaching forgiveness as a basis for content. It is a fight against sentimentalists who don't translate emotion into action—the man who cries in the theater and then refuses a needy man outside the door a dime. It is more say to be careless and flippant, but fundamentally we must create a broader sympathy."

Even a brief view of George Middleton's method touches all his plays, for it is the individuality of the play, not the dramatist, that stands out. "Every problem has to be worked out for oneself," he says. "Every problem must be met differently; there are no immutable, fundamental laws of playmaking. The same crisis is treated differently by different people, quite naturally. There are really no 'conventional reactions.' In my published plays I can disregard these 'conventional reactions' that are demanded in the playhouse; I can be relentless, remorseless."

Mr. Middleton's chief interest in all his works is the delineation of character. Each play grows out of the particular characteristics of its personages. And even if one were to characterize his light comedies such as "Adam and Eva" or "Polly with a Past," as "glad" plays, the term would carry with it no opprobrium; for in them there is none of the saccharinity and the artificiality of the plays that are merely "glad." His plays might better be called joyous, for their aim is that deeper appeal that sings of charity, forgiveness, brother-



## THE HOME FORUM

## Concerning Three French Towns

Of the French town, properly so-called, in which the products of successive ages, not without lively touches of the present, are blended together harmoniously, with a beauty specific—a beauty cisalpine and northern, yet at the same time quite distinct from the massive German picturesque of Ulm, or Freiburg, or Augsburg, and of which Turner has found the ideal in certain of his studies of the rivers of France, a perfectly happy conjunction of river and town being of the essence of its physiognomy—the town of Auxerre is perhaps the most complete realization to be found by the actual wanderer. Certainly, for picturesque expression, it is the most memorable of a distinguished group of three in these parts—Auxerre, Sens, Troyes—each gathered, as if with deliberate aim at such effect, about the central mass of a huge gray cathedral.

Around Troyes the natural picturesque is to be sought only in the rich, almost coarse, country coloring of the Champagne, country, of which the very tiles, the plaster and brickwork of its tiny villages and great, straggling, village-like farms have caught the warmth. The cathedral, visible far and wide over the fields, seemingly of loose wildflowers, itself a rich mixture of all the varieties of the Pointed style down to the latest Flamboyant, may be noticed among the greater French churches for breadth of proportions internally, and is famous for its almost unrivaled treasure of stained glass, chiefly of a florid, elaborate, later type, with much highly conscious artistic contrivance in design as well as in color. In one of the richest of its windows, for instance, certain lines of pearly white run hither and thither, with delightful distant effect, upon ruby and dark blue. Approaching nearer you find it to be a Traveler's window, and those odd lines of white the long walking-staves in the hands of Abraham, Raphael, the Magi, and the other saintly patrons of journeys.

The appropriate provincial character of the bourgeoisie of Champagne is still to be seen, it would appear, among the citizens of Troyes. Its streets, for the most part in timber and gargeting, present more than one unaltered specimen of the ancient hôtel or townhouse, with forecourt and garden in the rear, and its more devout citizens would seem even in their church-building to have sought chiefly to please the eyes of those occupied with mundane affairs and out of doors, for they have finished, with abundant outlay, only the vast, useless portals of their parish churches, of surprising height and lightness, in a kind of wildly elegant Gothic-on-stilts, giving to the streets

of Troyes a peculiar air of the grotesque, as if in some quaint nightmare of the Middle Ages. At Sens, thirty miles away to the west, a place of far graver aspect, the name of Jean Cousin denotes a more chastened temper, even in these sumptuous decorations. Here all is cool and composed, with an almost English austerity. The first growth of the Pointed style in England—the hard "early English" of Canterbury—is indeed the creation of William, a master reared in the architectural school of Sens; and the severity of his taste might seem to have acted as a restraining power on all the subsequent changes of manner in this place—changes in themselves for the most part toward luxuriance. In harmony with the atmosphere of its great church is the cleanly quiet of the town, kept fresh by little channels of clear water circulating through its streets, derivatives of the rapid Vonne which falls just below into the Yonne. The Yonne, bending gracefully, link after link, through a never-ending rustle of poplar trees, beneath lowly vine-clad hills, with relics of delicate woodland here and there, sometimes close at hand, sometimes leaving an interval of broad meadow, has all the lightness characteristics of French river-side scenery on a smaller scale than usual, and might pass for the child's fancy of a river, like the rivers of the old miniature painters, blue, and full to a fair green margin. One notices along its course a greater proportion than elsewhere of still untouched old seigniorial residences, larger or smaller. The range of old gibbous towns along its banks, expanding their gay quays upon the water-side, have a common character—Joigny, Ville-neuve, Saint Julien-du-Sault—yet tempt us to tarry at each and examine its relics, old glass and the like, of the Renaissance or the Middle Ages, for the acquisition of real though minor lessons on the various arts which have left themselves a central monument at Auxerre.

Auxerre! A slight ascent in the winding road! and you have before you the prettiest town in France—the broad framework of vineyard sloping upward gently to the horizon, with distant white cottages inviting one to walk: the quiet curve of river below, with all the river-side details: the three great purple-tiled masses of Saint Germain, Saint Pierre, and the cathedral of Saint Etienne, rising out of the crowded houses with more than the usual abruptness and irregularity of French building. Here, that rare artist, the susceptible painter of architecture, if he understands the value alike of line and mass of broad masses and delicate lines, has "a subject made to his hand."—From "Imaginary Portraits," by Walter Pater.

## Dr. Johnson Talks for Victory

On Friday, April 30, I dined with him at Mr. Beauchamp's, where were Lord Charlemont, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and some more members of the Literary Club, whom he had obligingly invited to meet me, as I was this evening to be balloted for as candidate for admission into that distinguished society. Johnson had done me the honor to propose me, and Beauchamp was very zealous for me. Goldsmith being mentioned: Johnson. "It is amazing how little Goldsmith knows. He seldom comes where he is not more ignorant than anyone else." Sir Joshua Reynolds. "Yet there is no man whose company is more liked." Johnson. "To be sure, Sir. When people find a man of the most distinguished abilities as a writer their inferior while

he is with them, it must be highly gratifying to them. What Goldsmith comically says of himself is very true,—he always gets the better when he argues alone; meaning, that he is master of a subject in his study, and can write well upon it; but when he comes into company, grows confused, and unable to talk. Take him as a poet, his "Traveller" is a very fine performance; ay, and so is his "Deserted Village," were it not sometimes too much the echo of his "Traveller." Whether, indeed, we take him as a poet—as a comic writer, or as an historian, he stands in the first class." Boswell. "An historian! My dear Sir, you surely will not rank his compilation of the Roman History with the works of other historians of this age?" Johnson. "Why, who are before him?" Boswell. "Hume," Robertson, "Lord Lyttelton." Johnson. "His antipathy to the Scotch beginning to rise." "I have not read Hume; but, doubtless, Goldsmith's History is better than the verbiage of Robertson, or the foppishness of Dalrymple." Boswell. "Will you not admit the superiority of Robertson, in whose history we find such penetration—such painting?" Johnson. "Sir, you must consider how that penetration and that painting are employed. It is not history, it is imagination. He who describes what he never saw, draws from fancy. Robertson paints minds as Sir Joshua paints faces in a history-piece: he imagines an heroic countenance. You must look upon Robertson's work as a romance, and try it by that standard. History it is not. Besides, Sir, it is the great excellence of a writer to put into his book as much as his book will hold. Goldsmith has done this in his History. Now Robertson might have put twice as much into his book. Robertson is like a man who has packed gold in wool; the wool takes up more room than the gold. No, Sir; I always thought Robertson would be crushed by his own weight,—would be buried under his own ornaments. Goldsmith tells you shortly all you want to know: Robertson details you a great deal too long. No man will read Robertson's cumbersome detail a second time; but Goldsmith's plain narrative will please again and again." I would say to Robertson what an old tutor of a college said to one of his pupils: "Read over your compositions, and wherever you meet with a passage which you think is particularly fine strike it out." Goldsmith's abridgement is better than that of Lucius Florus or Eutropius; and I will venture to say that if you compare him with Vertot, in the same places of the Roman History, you will find that he excels Vertot. Sir, he has the art of compiling, and of saying every thing he has to say in a pleasing manner. He is now writing a Natural History, and will make it as entertaining as a Persian Tale."

I cannot dismiss the present topic without observing that it is probable that Dr. Johnson, who owned that he often "talked for victory," rather urged plausible objections to Dr. Robertson's excellent historical works, in the ardor of contest, than expressed his real and decided opinion; for it is not easy to suppose that he should so widely differ from the rest of the literary world.—Boswell.

## Dusk

The city's street a roaring blackened stream  
Walled in by granite, through whose  
thousand eyes  
A thousand yellow lights begin to gleam,  
And over all the pale untroubled  
skies,  
—Sara Teasdale.

## The Style is Early English

One of the most picturesque places of interest in Worcester, England, is the hospital of St. Wulstan, commonly known as "The Commandery." It was founded by St. Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, in 1055, and so is historical as well as very beautiful. Once a much larger building of wonderful architectural beauty, its style still is early English, with some beautiful carving of later date.

Walter the Master, who lived in the time of Edward I and had served in the Holy Wars, when placed at the head of a monastery was called a commander, and so the house afterward received the name of Commandery. The Commandery, like other religious houses, was suppressed by Wolsey, who wanted to appropriate the revenues. Later the King granted the house to Sir Richard Moysine, and afterward it passed into the hands of Thomas Wyde, clothier of Worcester. It subsequently had many owners, and one of them made a carriage drive right through the center of the hall, which is thus robbed of its beauty. The minstrel's gallery is still well preserved.

In September, 1651, the Commandery was chosen as the quarters of the Duke of Hamilton, upon the occupation of the city by the Royalists. The night before the battle the King dined with the Duke in the hall. From the room on the right of the Elizabethan staircase there is a good view of Fort Royal, where the Royalists took up their position on the day of the battle. There is a tradition that when the King was compelled to flee, he made use of the subway from Fort Royal to the Commandery, and though there is no historical record of this it is certain that he escaped through the secret chamber, since known as "King Charles' Hole," to the roof, and thence to Sedbury Gate, where a load of hay was used in order to hinder the progress of his pursuers. The King was obliged to creep under this hay in order to reach the city. From there he escaped to Boscombe, and so to France.

## The Statesman Appraised

Statesmen—even the greatest—have rarely won the same unquestioning recognition that falls to the great warriors or those supreme in science, art, or literature. Not in their own lifetime and hardly to this day have the claims to supremacy of our own Oliver Cromwell, William III, and Lord Chatham rested on so sure a foundation as those of a Marlborough or a Nelson, a Newton, a Milton, or a Hogarth. This is only natural. A warrior, an artist, a statesman rests in a judgment of the main by definite achievements, by the victories they have won over foreign enemies, or over ignorance and prejudice, by the joy and enlightenment they have brought to the consciousness of their own and succeeding generations. For the statesman there is no such exact measure of greatness. The greater he is, the less likely is his work to be marked by decisive achievement which can be recalled by anniversaries or signalled by some outstanding event: the chief work of a great statesman rests in a gradual change of direction given to the policy of his people, still more in a change of the spirit within them. Again, the statesman must work with a rough and ready instrument. The soldier finds or makes his army ready to yield unhesitating obedience to his commands, the sailor animates his fleet with his own personal touch, and the great man in art, literature, or

## The Law of Love

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE has wonderfully revealed to mankind God's law of Life and Love. Those who understand this law, even in a slight degree, are indeed grateful for all that they have received. They acknowledge that the Bible records and declares God's law, but as correct interpretations thereof have come to them only through the inspired writings of Mrs. Eddy, they naturally couple with this acknowledgment gratitude to her for Christian Science, and for the yet unfathomed treasures of Truth and Love which, have been prepared for mankind in her writings.

One has written of her (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, pp. 40-41): "Our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, has presented to the world the ideal of Christianity, because she is an exact metaphysician. She has illustrated what the poet perceived when he said, 'All's love, but all's law.' She has obeyed the divine Principle, Love, without regrets and without resistance. Human sense often rebels against law, hence the proverb: *Dura lex, sed lex* (Hard is the law, nevertheless it is the law). But by her own blameless and happy life, as well as by her teachings, our Leader has induced a multitude—how great no man can number—to become gladly obedient to law, so that they think rightly or righteously."

With these facts in mind, thousands count it a happy privilege to know more about Mrs. Eddy's conception of law, and, in the spirit of humility, permit it to rebuke, comfort and reinforce their thought. Thus they continue the mountain climb reassured because she not only has blazed the way but also cheerfully shows mankind daily how to walk in it, truly within the law. In this walk the hardness of the law takes on a new significance, and it is seen that while it may seem as adamant to the material senses, the law of Love is perfect and accompanied by no harshness. While uniting power and tenderness, it is absolute in undivided authority.

Hooker, the English writer, said of law, "Her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world." This is indeed true, and so we find the laws of Moses and the Sermon on the Mount, especially the Golden Rule, running through the whole structure of human law. For instance, two men may enter into a contract legal in purpose, in written terms of agreement and in mutual advantage. Later one signer may desire to break the contract and refuse to carry out the part which is his to perform under the agreement. Civil law will not and cannot prevent the dissatisfied one from doing so, but it does demand that in breaking a signed contract the breaker thereof shall treat the other party or parties as he would like to be treated, and so the law says the breaker must pay to the other signer or signers whatever damage such action may cause to the others, or whatever it may be necessary to pay the others in order to withdraw justly from the engagement. There we see how civil law in some degree reflects the demand of the Golden Rule and the more ancient Scripture requirements: "To do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

Outside the lawyer's realm countless systems of belief lay down numberless precepts and laws, so-called, having no basis or relation to divine law and no sanction except the unthinking acceptance of human beings having little understanding of what real law is. Thus mortals believe that there are laws of matter, of self-preservation, of climate, of nature; laws of theology, physiology, pathology, philosophy, surgery, hygiene; laws of heredity, consanguinity, affinity and association; laws of opposites, of birth, family, marriage. Then there are thousands of proverb-laws—and many of these laws are simply chaff, outgrowths of superstition and folklore, having no foundation nor substance.

Against all this, Mrs. Eddy says in "No and Yes" (p. 30): "God's law is in three words, 'I am All'; and this perfect law is ever present to rebuke any claim of another law"; and in Science and Health (p. 273), "God never ordained a material law to annul the spiritual law." This tells us that the law of God, the law of Love, is all the law that can really command or govern us. The statutes and details of this law, being the expressions of divine Principle, invariable and absolute, are without error, and obedience thereto brings peace and happiness. As David said: "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart"; and Jesus, "Thy word is truth." The word of God is the law of God, and as Christ is the Truth and the Word, "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," as Paul declared to the Romans.

Thus when we translate or paraphrase Hooker's saying, and make it read, All real law finds its seat in the consciousness of Truth, we readily see Truth as the only origin and basis of law, and whatever laws have not this basis and substance are unreal and doomed to extermination in human consciousness. A so-called law of pathology in medical practice called "Sequelae" (meaning follow), illustrates this point. It lays down the statement that one disease will follow another, and thus mortals bow all unwittingly to supposed laws that are without law. Christian Science exposes the nothingness of these senseless and inhuman laws and the demonstration of this Science destroys their claims to power and effect. Christian Science frees mankind from the

sequels of selfishness. This is indeed reassuring, as the way whereby to be free from such false laws as the material laws of sequelae or succession are seen to be. Any law based alone on a preceding action in human consciousness, not based on, or related to divine law, must be and is, null and void.

Christian Science clearly teaches that the two primary laws of Truth and Love—"Thou shalt have no other gods before me," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—obeyed, will fulfill all man's obligations to God and to man. As the practical ways of applying these two prime laws of God are taught with unerring precision in Christian Science, it is rapidly becoming a daily and hourly joy to men and women hungering after wisdom and peace, everywhere, to seek diligently to understand this Science. In this revelation of Truth they find, with David, that "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."

## The Old Home Road

I took the road again last night  
On which my boyhood's hills look  
down;

The old road leading from the town,  
The village there below the height,  
Its cottage homes, all huddled brown,  
Each with its blur of light.

The old road, full of ruts, that leads,  
A winding streak of limestone-gray,  
Over the hills and far away;  
That crowded here by arms of weeds  
And elbows of rail-fence, asway  
With flowers that no one heeds:

The cricket and the katydid  
Pierced silence with their stinging  
sounds;  
The firefly went its golden rounds,  
Where, lifting slow one sleepy lid,  
The baby rosebud dreamed; and  
Of lilies breathed half-hid.

—Madison Cawein.

## Good Humor

The other day, a ragged, barefoot boy ran down the street after a marble, with so jolly an air that he set every one that he passed into a good humor; one of these persons who had been delivered from more than usually black thoughts, stopped the little fellow and gave him some money, with this remark: "You see what sometimes comes of looking pleased." If he had looked pleased before; he had now to look both pleased and mystified. For my part, I justify this encouragement of smiling rather than of tearful children; I do not wish to pay for fears anywhere but upon the stage, but I am prepared to deal largely in the opposite commodity.—R. L. Stevenson.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JAN. 20, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### Americanism and the Albany Case

IF THERE is any such thing as a "besetting sin" in connection with the American form of government, no doubt it is the tendency to discuss and to determine matters of public action on the basis of personality when the basis should be that of right ideas, irrespective of persons. When government goes wrong, there is usually a personal consideration somewhere in the equation; and to set government right again the personal consideration must be overcome or eliminated. For illustration of the tendency, one has only to note the character of some of the criticism of the part played by Thaddeus C. Sweet, speaker of the New York Legislative Assembly, in the suspension of five Socialists, pending the decision of the committee which is to determine the question of their personal attitude toward American government in general. Some of those who oppose the suspension of these men criticize Speaker Sweet's action in the matter as an exhibition of "kaiserism." They appear to regard him as personally responsible for the temporary barring of the five from their seats. Such criticism, however, disregards the fact that suspension was decreed by an overwhelming majority vote of the Assembly, 140 to 6. It also overlooks the fact that the speaker in a parliamentary body like the one under discussion is a creature of the majority, acting only by virtue of their expressed or implied authorization. Even though he appears to exercise drastic power, he acts freely only so long as the majority approves what he is doing. If he at any time misinterprets the majority will, the majority can be relied upon to become vocal immediately. It can check him out of hand. In default of such check, silence gives assent. So in his lecturing of the five Socialists on the floor of the Assembly, the Speaker's authority, now challenged so vigorously by the debarréd assemblymen, was the authority of the majority of the votes in the Chamber that were potentially behind him in his action. The difference between his position in summoning the five Socialists to the place before his desk, and the position in which the five themselves would have been, if they had undertaken to reverse the proceeding, was exactly the difference in the number of votes behind the speaker and the number behind the Socialists. As they say, the Speaker's action was based on might; but it was the might of a clear majority, a might recognized by the constitutions of the State of New York and of the United States. Whether, therefore, Speaker Sweet was essentially right or wrong in what he did, his act was in effect the act of the Assembly, and the body, not the man alone, should be held responsible.

Considerations like the one just dealt with rise thick and fast out of this New York situation. That they are being forced to the front, and getting themselves discussed, from widely varying angles, is having a good effect, wholly apart from the merits of this particular case. There has been a good deal of loose thinking, lately, on the subject of Americanism and the main points of representative government. This case is forcing more careful analysis of American fundamentals. It is bringing out a clearer thought about them.

One consideration of tremendous import is the aspect of this Albany affair in its relation to immigration. Would New York now be under the necessity of challenging the Americanism of five men duly elected to seats in her Legislature if the Nation, through its congresses of the past two or three decades, had placed upon immigration those restrictions which its changing nature loudly proclaimed as imperatively needed? The question persists, irrespective of the guilt or innocence of the five men now under investigation. As early as 1896 the trend of immigration had been clearly discerned. It was set forth in the upper chamber of Congress in a masterly address by no less an authority than the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts. The utterance of this able speaker, March 16, 1896, appeared to be heeded little at the time. It was dealt with by the newspapers, with few if any exceptions, only cursorily. But it is fortunately available today in the Senator's published "Speeches and Addresses," and it is good reading for all who would post themselves on the racial aspects of American development. A present reader can only regret, however, that the menace so clearly predicted at that time could not have been met with some more comprehensive corrective legislation than any that has been devised. What Senator Lodge then looked forward to with well-founded misgiving is today actually existent. The closely related racial stocks comprising the great bulk of immigration before the date of this address in the Senate were allied in nature and character and habits of thought to the original settlers and their descendants. Since that address was delivered, however, the millions that have been pouring into the country have been, truly, of an alien sort. They have come from those sections of Europe, and even Asia, whence there was almost no immigration to the United States in earlier times. The Nation is now reaping the fruits of that negligence which permitted the new streams to run unchecked, blind to the fact that they brought with them no such capacity or readiness to absorb the American idea as those of the earlier flow.

These considerations are only too pertinent now. For although the war stopped the swift human tide that was rolling in unchecked up to the beginning of 1915, the flow has begun again. Again restrictions are being proposed, and discussed, without being pressed to the point of having any real effect. The increasing throng about the Nation's gates includes many, no doubt, who were on this side when war broke out and went back for war reasons. But all the more do these show the menace of continued laxity: why should there be hordes in the United States subject to call from Europe if the United States is itself a party to Europe's war? And among them, it appears, are those who would now escape from

Europe's devastation, but also some who, if names and nationalities are to indicate anything, are of the sort whose presence would be no asset to the United States in case of future European trouble. The menace hinted by the New York Assembly situation is one and the same with the menace set forth by Senator Lodge in 1896. The country needs time to assimilate the un-American elements to which, in spite of Senator Lodge, it has opened its doors all too freely. As the Massachusetts senator said in the address referred to, "More precious even than forms of government are the mental and moral qualities which make what we call our race. While those stand unimpaired all is safe. When those decline all is imperiled. They are exposed to but a single danger, and that is by changing the quality of our race and citizenship through the wholesale infusion of races whose traditions and inheritances, whose thoughts and whose beliefs are wholly alien to ours, and with whom we have never assimilated or even been associated in the past."

The quality of American citizenship is in danger now. Albany is only one of many warnings. If deterioration is not to be further invited, let the stream of immigration be stopped. Progress in assimilation will be a safe indication as to when it may be wise to open the gates anew.

### The New Premier of France

MANY years ago, when the Third Republic was still in its early days, two very much in earnest young journalists were associated in "getting out" a daily paper in Paris, one as editor and the other as chief contributor. The newspaper was the "Justice," and the editor was George Clemenceau, whilst the chief contributor was Alexander Millerand, the new Premier of France. In those days they agreed very well; indeed, young Millerand was the right-hand man of Clemenceau. The editor of the "Justice," with his fiery radicalism, was a man after his own heart. Clemenceau, however, with all his radicalism, was never a Socialist, and Alexander Millerand most certainly was. Whether this was altogether the cause of "the great estrangement" it is hard to say, but the fact remains that, many years ago, the two became estranged, and, year after year, remained estranged. Even the great war never brought them together. Both patriots of the first water, they nevertheless ever maintained toward each other that perfectly polite frigidity which seems to be the special forte of the French politician. Then, one day, when the peace negotiations in Paris were at their height, Mr. Clemenceau was shot as he was leaving his house in the Rue Franklin. The coward blow shocked Paris, as it did the world, and one of the first callers at "No. 8" was Alexander Millerand. There and then, the two became reconciled. Mr. Millerand's visits to "No. 8" became more and more frequent, and Mr. Clemenceau began to realize that his one-time right-hand man might be a right-hand man again.

Both men had great political careers behind them; that of Mr. Clemenceau one of the most checkered, varied, and strenuous in the history of modern France; that of Mr. Millerand, more quiet, more deliberate, but none the less full of solid achievement. A lawyer by profession, a journalist by choice, a Socialist by conviction, Mr. Millerand, in his early days, labored incessantly to improve the lot of the French laborer, and it was he who ultimately secured the passage of the law concerning workmen's pensions.

Mr. Millerand, however, like Mr. Clemenceau, was impatient of party restraints. He was a Socialist, ready to work for the cause of Socialism, but he had his own ideas of Socialism, and the "boycotting of a bourgeois ministry" was not one of them. When Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau, in the thick of the political anarchy which followed the Dreyfus scandals, appealed to Mr. Millerand to come over and help him, Mr. Millerand agreed, even though it involved a split with his Socialist colleagues. He became Minister of Commerce in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, and Minister of Public Works in the Briand Cabinet which followed it. In 1912, Mr. Millerand was Minister of War, and although he resigned the following year, the outbreak of the great war found him, once again, at the Rue St. Dominique. It was Mr. Millerand who issued the historic order to Général Gallieni, Military Governor in Paris in that terrible first week of September, 1914, to defend Paris at all costs.

Mr. Clemenceau, no doubt, reviewed all these things, and many others, during those days when Mr. Millerand was visiting him in the Rue Franklin. Anyhow, when Mr. Jonnart resigned from the position of Commissary-General of Alsace-Lorraine last spring, the "Tiger" could think of no one better fitted to fill the place than his new-old friend, Alexander Millerand. Mr. Millerand accepted the offer, filled an honorable office with great credit, and is now relinquishing it only to take up the work of a still more honorable office, that of Premier of France.

### Welfare of British Railway Workers

THERE has been at least one very interesting and valuable outcome of the recent railway strike in Great Britain. As the result of the light which it shed on the conditions under which many of the railway men lived and worked, a movement has been inaugurated amongst the shareholders themselves having for its object the recognition of the rights of the railway workers to a really just remuneration before any dividends are paid. The organizers of the movement are Miss Theodora Wilson Wilson and Miss Joan Fry, and it is quite clear, from the results already obtained, that a very large number of people were simply waiting for this lead.

In a recent statement on the question, Miss Wilson declares that a letter, published during the strike, suggesting that shareholders should state publicly their belief that the claims of the workers to wages making it possible for them to live a full and free life "came before the claims of shareholders to dividends," gained such encouraging support that it seemed well to continue to give sympathetic shareholders, in any company, a chance to express themselves. A letter was accordingly sent out to as many shareholders as possible inviting them to sign a statement embodying these views; pledging the

signatories to support such reorganization of the present industrial system as should bring about the highest good of the workers and the best interests of the community, and committing them to accept whatever personal loss might arise through such reorganization.

The response to this invitation has been remarkable. Not only has the statement been largely signed, but numbers of shareholders, in signifying their adherence to the project, have written to Miss Wilson letters of appreciation indicating an understanding of the great social changes, now in process of working out, which is indeed strangely welcome. This, moreover, is not all. One of the basic purposes of the movement is to "break down the common conviction that humanity is necessarily divided into hostile camps," and to promote a "new fellowship" between the shareholders and workers in large industrial and other companies. It is quite clear that, young as the movement is, it has already had this effect. The very spontaneity of the effort and its manifest disinterestedness have found a ready appreciation amongst the railway workers themselves. Many of these and other trade unionists have sent in letters of thanks containing, incidentally, much information concerning daily work and conditions, all of which helps in the great and necessary task of informing one-half of the world, too long in ignorance, how the other half lives. "As a shareholder, very dependent on my dividends from two of our chief railways, I would like to say that I placed the welfare of the workers on a precise level with my own, and I do not wish to prosper in the new world at their expense." So runs a typical letter received by the promoters of the movement. It is certainly full of promise, for both the new world and the new fellowship.

### The Two d'Artagnans

ONE of the most fascinating features in the writings of the elder Dumas is the fact that he deals so largely with actual people. He may, as he does again and again, sacrifice history, chronology, and many other things to a good story; and yet, every year that passes tends to show more clearly the vein of fact which runs through even the detail of his fiction. All novelists have, of course, made use of actual characters in their writings; but Dumas is peculiar in that, not only are his characters largely historical, but they do and say things that were all actually done or said by some character, although not necessarily by those particular characters. In a word, his are largely composite characters. He is like a skillful cabinet-maker, who, out of a number of fragments of various genuine Chippendale chairs, say, manages to produce one perfect Chippendale chair. Dumas, therefore, is an almost inexhaustible field for research. To those who are interested in such things there is much attraction in discovering the history of the fragments.

How interesting such a research can be made is abundantly shown in a recent article in The Fortnightly Review, entitled "The d'Artagnan Legend in Normandy," by Mr. Briggs Davenport. Every one wants to hear more about d'Artagnan. The friend of the three musketeers, the inseparable companion of Porthos, Athos, and Aramis, may claim half an hour of anyone's time and be sure of having his claim joyfully admitted.

Now every student of French fiction, as Mr. Davenport very justly points out, knows that Dumas took the name of the famous Gascon and his three equally famous companions, as well as many of their adventures, from a book entitled "Les Mémoires de Monsieur d'Artagnan," published in Holland in the eighteenth century. This Monsieur d'Artagnan was an actual character, like Dumas' d'Artagnan, a Gascon and a man of many adventures, a confidant of Louis XIV, and a friend of Mazarin. He won esteem in war and at court, and fell before Maestricht in 1673. But, says Mr. Davenport, there was another d'Artagnan, kin of the former, who arrived at greater distinction and much higher honors and rank. His name was Pierre de Montesquieu d'Artagnan, and comparatively little has ever been published about him, although he was, in his day, the day of Louis XIV and Louis XV, a notable soldier, a Marshal of France, and in his own country, the country of Normandy, a great and worthy gentleman. His house, the beautiful Château de Le Robillard, near Saint-Pierre-sur-Dives, is still standing, very much as it was in the time of the Marshal and his lady; whilst, throughout the countryside, Pierre d'Artagnan is everywhere accepted as the prototype of Dumas' hero.

As has been said, he was a great soldier, this Pierre d'Artagnan, famed far and near for his personal courage. As a battle leader he was well-nigh irresistible, wrestling strange victories out of strange defeats, and causing his enemies, like Pyrrhus, to take small comfort in their victories over him.

Yes, thou, d'Artagnan, thou it is that brought  
Peace to the breast of France; Denain made ours,  
A splendid deed, worthy thy valiant arm,  
Our walls delivered from the curse of war.

So Mr. Davenport translates a verse from what he describes as a rare contemporary poem. The victory at Denain ushered in a period of peace, and so Pierre d'Artagnan retired to Le Robillard, there to employ his restless energy in building himself a magnificent house. It was never finished. Building was slow and careful in those days, and, long before the great design was completed, war had, once again, broken out, and the Master of Le Robillard was summoned to take the field. His career ended shortly afterward, and Madame d'Artagnan did not carry on the work.

But, in any case, the Maréchal's favorite room at Le Robillard, and the favorite room of his lady, known to this day as "the d'Artagnan room," was in the old part of the building. This room, as Mr. Davenport describes it, is reached directly from the court by a spiral stairway, "an integral part of the enormously thick wall." It is one story above ground, very large, lighted by five tall, broad windows, "truly the chamber of the lord of the castle, whence he could virtually oversee everything of moment that went on within its bounds." And the setting of Le Robillard? A beautiful park in the midst of a wooded and beflowered countryside, with gigantic oaks, elms, pines, and firs on all hands. Stand-

ing apart from the other trees there is a group of four, three firs and an oak. They are known in the neighborhood as Porthos, Athos, Aramis, and d'Artagnan.

### Notes and Comments

THE reception which Mr. Clemenceau accorded to Paul Deschanel when the latter visited him, following his election to the French presidency, namely, by refusing to see him, but having his private secretary receive him instead, recalls an incident which occurred in the experience of these two statesmen more than a quarter of a century ago. At that time Mr. Clemenceau wrote an article in his newspaper, the "Justice," criticizing Mr. Deschanel for an interpellation which the latter made, against the Brisson Ministry, on the law against anarchists. Mr. Deschanel thereupon sent his seconds to Mr. Clemenceau, who had attained no little fame as a duelist, and the former got decidedly the worse of the fray, the seconds after a short time refusing to allow the duel to continue. Can the recollection of this incident have prompted the Premier's action toward Mr. Deschanel after the election ceremony?

PROBABLY few readers stop to analyze the columns of "sob stuff" about the passing of John Barleycorn, nor do most of them understand the methods of manufacturing such "stories." The facts about the dawning of the new and better era under prohibition appear to be too tame for the more blasé newspapers, so imaginary pictures of the last wild orgy are flaunted before the readers. And even on the morning after, some of these papers admitted, for instance, that "Gotham failed to live up to the expectations of a wild night," and that, with few exceptions, people went home "peaceably and contentedly." Naturally! And they will go home more peaceably and contentedly in the future than in the past, and, better yet, there will be more peace and contentment after they have got there.

MADAME DE WITT SCHLUMBERGER bids the fearful cast a glance at the British House of Commons, where the first lady member, far from indulging in lengthy political discourses, confines herself modestly to the question of the milk supply. Eminently practical, eminently sane; the honored supporter of woman's political rights in France approves of Lady Astor. Milk is well, she thinks, but better still is peace, and for peace the world must have the League of Nations. It is an essential—a League supported intelligently and with good will by the women and the men, the women particularly, because, she explains, good will is the great need. Milk is well, she reiterates, but do not forget the world's great need—peace!

VISITORS at the public exhibition of its rare manuscripts, documents, and historical miscellany by the Massachusetts Historical Society have had entertaining opportunity to compare past and present in looking at the first successful newspaper printed in any of the British colonies in America. Until 1704 the nearest approach to a newspaper in the everyday life of the colonies was the manuscript "news-letter," which was usually addressed by the writer to a governor or a leading clergyman, and was presumably "shown round" and the "news" further circulated by word of mouth. The first real newspaper, naturally enough, was called the Boston News-Letter; and its appearance was something of an event and worthy of a memorandum when Judge Sewall was filling in his diary and recorded that he went across the Charles to Cambridge and took Mr. Willard, president of Harvard College, "the first News-Letter that was ever carried across the river."

ALTHOUGH the little old Boston News-Letter made a beginning of continuous journalism in the British colonies in 1704, an earlier effort is on record in the attempt to publish Public Occurrences, in 1690. The introductory paragraph of that essay in journalism announced that "it is designed that the country shall be furnished once a month (or if any Glut of Occurrences happen oftener) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our Notice." But the "legislative authorities" of the time discovered some "reflections of a very high nature" in its columns, and Public Occurrences made no second appearance. That there could ever be such a continuous Glut of Occurrences as would occasion going to press twice a day was doubtless far beyond the imagination of the publisher.

THERE was recently discovered, in the archives of Winchester, England, in the old Winchester Coffin Book, the following entry: "1625, 30th December, Taken from the coffer Thirty shillings for the appraising of six poor boys that went to Virginia." These must truly have been the "good old days," before people were bothered about the cost of living. One cannot help wondering what the descendants of these six adventurers going to America would think, if they were given only five shillings and told to go and buy themselves an outfit today.

WITH the political kettle bubbling in response to the increasing warmth of interest in the next presidential election, somebody has made the assertion that "no senator has ever been elected President of the United States." It was perhaps meant that no president had been elected direct from the Senate, for various editors have plunged into their reference books and discovered at least eight presidents, beginning with James Monroe, who served in the Senate; and President Harrison, Senator from Indiana from 1881 to 1887 and elected President in 1888; seems to have traveled a straight route and made close connections. The excursion into political history, however, is the more worth while because it recalls to a writer in the New York Evening Post Thomas B. Reed's dream of how the Senate failed to elect a president. As the dream went, the choice of president had been given over to the Senate by constitutional amendment, the ballots had been cast for the first time, and the teller arose to announce the result. "No choice," he said, "one vote for each senator."